

A GUIDE
TO THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE OTHER
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

» II «
Bolivia

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General Editor

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Table of Contents

	PAGE
Prefatory Note.....	3
Introduction.....	4
General Publications.....	7-11
Legislative Branch.....	12
Executive Branch.....	13-56
Presidente.....	13-15
Ministerio de Agricultura.....	15-17
Ministerio de Defensa Nacional.....	18-21
Ministerio de Economía Nacional.....	21-25
Ministerio de Educación.....	25-32
Ministerio de Gobierno.....	32-36
Ministerio de Hacienda.....	36-45
Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones.....	45-47
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.....	47-51
Ministerio del Trabajo, Salubridad y Previsión Social.....	51-55
Contraloría General.....	55-56
Judicial Branch.....	57

PREFATORY NOTE

This is the second published part of a comprehensive guide initiated in the fiscal year 1941 as a part of the program of the Department of State for cooperation with the other American republics. Certain preliminary and special studies published by the Library of Congress had called attention to the urgent practical working need for such a guide. The official publications of the other American republics constitute the largest available body of documentation about administrative, economic, social, and cultural conditions in these countries. At the same time, through lack of information of the governmental structure and the system of government reporting and publishing, these are often the least utilized sources. This guide has been prepared to fill the need for a practical reference work for the many agencies and individuals of the American republics interested in these matters.

The actual work was begun in October 1940 with the appointment of Mr. Henry H. McGeorge. He continued on in charge through December 1943 and spent a period of approximately 8 months in the fiscal year 1943 in Latin America, principally in the capitals of Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and Bolivia, bringing up to date and extending information on many important points in a way that would not otherwise have been possible. Since January 1944 Mrs. Paula B. Murray has been in charge. Mr. John DeNoia, Mrs. George F. Gerling, Mr. Richard A. Godfrey, Mrs. Nancy W. Hutchins, and Miss Mary Ann Martinik have assisted in the project.

INTRODUCTION

"BOLIVIA, libre e independiente, constituida en república unitaria, adopta para su gobierno la forma democrática representativa" is the indication of the name of the country and of the form of government as given in the first article not only of the Constitution of 1938 but of those of 1878 and 1880. In the original Constitution of 1826, the name is given variously as Bolivia, as Nación boliviana, and as República boliviana, and the form of government as "popular representativo." In the Constitution of 1831, the form is referred to as "republicano, popular representativo, bajo la forma de unidad," and this designation under one form or other has persisted in the subsequent constitutions. During the period 1836-39, Bolivia was part of the Confederation with Peru which was divided into two states.

The legislative functions of the government are exercised by a bicameral Congress which now normally meets annually at La Paz in August. Revision of the constitution is usually undertaken by a special unicameral body which at the same time exercises the ordinary legislative functions. Proceedings and documents of Congress are apparently printed in volume form as the material accumulates. Some current reporting of the debates is to be found in the principal newspapers of La Paz.

The laws are ordinarily first published officially in the annual collection *Anuario legislativo*. The decrees are ordinarily first published officially only in the *Anuario administrativo*, which also includes the text of laws.

While there have been official gazettes at various times in the past, there has been no regular organ since 1928 with the exception of a few months in 1943. Usually periodical bulletins or reviews of the ministries, so far as published, include the laws, decrees, and resolutions pertinent to the department. Notices of important laws and decrees, sometimes even the texts, are printed in the principal La Paz newspapers, and those having an economic interest in the quarterly *Boletín* of the Banco central.

The functions of the executive branch of the government are exercised by the President of the Republic and the ministries. In the Constitutions of 1826, 1831, and 1834, the number was fixed at three.

The Constitutions of 1843 and 1851 provided that the number of ministries be determined by law. In the Constitutions of 1861 and 1871 the number was fixed at four. The Constitutions of 1878, 1880, and 1938 leave the number to be determined by law. At present the ministries which are organized by executive decree are nine in number as follows: Agricultura, ganadería y colonización, Defensa nacional, Economía nacional, Educación, bellas artes y asuntos indígenas, Gobierno, justicia é inmigración, Hacienda y estadística, Obras públicas y comunicaciones, Relaciones exteriores y culto, Trabajo, salubridad y previsión social. Sometimes annexed departments, such as Comunicaciones in the Ministerio de obras públicas y comunicaciones are cited as separate ministries, i. e. Ministerio de comunicaciones. In addition to the ministries, there is a Contraloría General which is attached directly to the office of the President of the Republic.

At the beginning of the annual sessions of Congress the President of the Republic is required to present a message on the state of the administration, accompanied by *Memorias* of the ministries. Despite the constitutional provision, these *Memorias* have not always been published regularly.

The functions of the judicial branch are exercised by the Corte Suprema, the Cortes de distrito, and the other courts established by law. The Corte Suprema has its seat at Sucre, and its decisions are published currently in a *Gaceta judicial*.

An overall picture of the government of Bolivia is given by N. Andrew N. Cleven in his *Political organization of Bolivia*, which was published by the Carnegie institution of Washington in 1940.

In the two volumes of Manuel Ordóñez López entitled *Constitución política de la república de Bolivia; leyes y disposiciones más usuales* and published at La Paz in 1917 are to be found the texts of the earlier constitutions of Bolivia.

Although an Editorial del Estado exists at present, most of the publications of the ministries and other agencies are issued through commercial printers and publishers, and for the most part are distributed by the agencies themselves. Some of the current documents are recorded in the accessions lists of the Biblioteca y Archivo Nacionales at Sucre in its *Revista*.

Information about individual public documents through 1908 has so far as possible been given by Gabriel René-Moreno in his *Biblioteca boliviana: Catálogo de la sección de libros y folletos*, 1879 and its two supplements covering the period 1879-1908. Information about the

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official periodicals through 1905 is so far as possible given by René-Moreno in his *Ensayo de una bibliografía general de los periódicos de Bolivia 1825-1905* published in 1905.

Much data about the more recent publications as well as about the earlier official gazettes was obtained by Mr. McGeorge during a stay at La Paz. His experience there, although having the benefit of much cooperation, makes it evident that the task of a complete bibliography of Bolivian official publications, even in Bolivia, is one of considerable magnitude. This section of the guide can only call attention to the organization and reporting of the agencies of that government and thus help unlock some of the rich informational resources.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

OFFICIAL GAZETTES

OFFICIAL gazettes have not been published continuously in Bolivia. In recent years, no official gazette was published for the periods July 11, 1915–Jan. 31, 1924 and July 3, 1928–Dec. 1942. The text of important laws, decree laws, orders, etc. are usually published in the daily newspapers. The full text of the laws and legislative resolutions are included in the *Anuario legislativo*, an annual publication of the Congress. The text of the laws, decree-laws, and executive decrees and orders appear in the *Anuario administrativo*, an annual publication of the Ministerio de gobierno.

Summaries and occasional texts of the more important laws, decree-laws and departmental orders having economic implications appear in the *Boletín del Banco Central de Bolivia*.

For current use in locating the text of laws, decree-laws and executive decrees and orders, the following newspapers of La Paz are suggested:

El diario, fundado por José Carrasco. April 5, 1904 to date. Morning paper.

La razón, diario independiente. Feb. 7, 1917 to date. Morning paper.

La república, órgano del Partido republicano. 1921 to date.

Última hora. Diario de la tarde. April 30, 1929 to date. Afternoon paper.

Among the older nonofficial newspapers, one which merits mention is *La época, diario comercial, político y literario*, published in La Paz by the Imprenta de la época. Many historical documents relating to Bolivia appear in this paper. It was published from May 1, 1845 to Sept. 19, 1857 (no. 2691), a prospectus of this newspaper having appeared on April 27, 1845. This was followed by *La nueva época*, which was issued only from Jan. 2 to Jan. 16, 1858. Later, an effort was made to restore *La nueva época*, and no. 2692 appeared on Feb. 17, 1866. However, it was soon after substituted by *El eco de Bolivia*.

There is considerable confusion as to which are the official gazettes of Bolivia from its independence because the governments at times used privately printed newspapers as the official organ. Further, nearly all of the privately printed newspapers carry official notices.

In addition, there is a great difficulty in ascertaining full bibliographical data since complete collections of the various series, particularly of the earlier period, are extremely rare. The following periodicals, however, may be considered official:

El cóndor de Bolivia. Chuquisaca, Imp. de la Universidad (also Imp. del Ejército Boliviana) No. 1–134, Nov. 12, 1825–June 26, 1828.

El iris de La Paz. La Paz, Imp. del Colegio de educandas (also Imp. del Colegio de artes) Tomo 1, no. 1, July 11, 1829–Tomo 6, no. 21, Feb. 9, 1839. Official organ of General Andrés Santa-Cruz in La Paz. An order of Dec. 27, 1837 required that official notices appear in *El iris de La Paz*. An undated prospectus preceded the paper.

El boliviano. Chuquisaca, Imp. boliviana. Tomo 1, no. 1, Aug. 9, 1829–Tomo 5, no. 24, Sept. 9, 1841. Official organ in Chuquisaca (Sucre) of General Andrés Santa-Cruz.

El eco del protectorado. Lima, Imp. del estado; Paz de Ayacucho, Imp. del Colejio de artes; Cuzco, Imp. de la beneficencia, etc. No. 1-116, Aug. 20, 1836-Aug. 8, 1838. Organ of the Confederación Perú-Boliviana, officially inaugurated by General Santa-Cruz on Oct. 28, 1838, and ending with his defeat at Yungay on Feb. 20, 1839. Published intermittently in Lima, Perú; La Paz, Bolivia; Cuzco, Perú; Puno, Perú; and Tacna, Perú.

El constitucional. Paz de Ayacucho (La Paz), Imp. del Colejio de artes. Tomo 1, no. 1, Feb. 19, 1839-Tomo 2, no. 8, April 22, 1841.

El restaurador. Chuquisaca, Imp. Chuquisaqueña (also Imp. de la libertad, etc.) Tomo 1, no. 1, April 4, 1839-Tomo 11, no. 30, May 8, 1847. Publication authorized by a decree of April 1, 1839.

El rejenerador. La Paz de Ayacucho, Imp. del Colejio de artes. Tomo 1, no. 1-14, June 18-Sept. 17, 1841.

Gaceta del gobierno. La Paz de Ayacucho, Imp. del Colejio de artes (also Imp. de la época) Tomo 1, no. 1, Nov. 25, 1841-Tomo 5, no. 66, Sept. 3, 1846.

Columna de Inguvi. Sucre, Imp. de Becche y cía. No. 1-49, Nov. 18, 1842-Feb. 16, 1843.

Gaceta del gobierno. La Paz de Ayacucho, Imp. de la época. Tomo 1, no. 2, Dec. 19, 1846-no. 101, Dec. 1, 1847.

17 de diciembre. Gaceta oficial. La Paz de Ayacucho, Imp. de Puceña. Tomo 1, no. 1-24, Jan. 6-April 24, 1848.

El eco de la opinión. Sucre, Imp. Sucre (also Imp. de Becche and Imp. de López) No. 1-326, June 4, 1850-Aug. 20, 1855. No indication is given of its being official although it has an official section.

La transmisión legal. Cochabamba, Tip. de Quevedo y cía. No. 33-110, April 19, 1856-Aug. 27, 1857. An order of May 4, 1856 stated that this official periodical would not be permitted to reproduce defamatory articles.

La nueva era. Periódico oficial. Sucre, Imp. de López (also Imp. de Becche) Tomo 1, no. 2, Aug. 30, 1855-Tomo 2, no. 75, Sept. 5, 1857.

Boletín oficial. La Paz, Tip. del vapor. Año 1, no. 1, Dec. 27, 1857-Año 2, no. 28, April 28, 1859. Nos. 20-28 were published in Cochabamba by Tip. de Quevado.

Followers of Linares used the press known as "Vapor del Carmen" (which had printed *La época*) to issue successively *La revolución* (no. 3, Sept. 25, 1857), *La esperanza* (no. 1-35, Nov. 16-Dec. 31, 1857) and finally *La nueva época* (nos. 1-12, Jan. 2-16, 1858). Official subvention was withdrawn from *La esperanza* through a circular of Dec. 14, 1857 because of an editorial printed on Dec. 12 which was said to have been derogatory in regard to Peru. The same circular prohibited publication of official notices in newspapers, and called for the publication of administrative orders in the official organ, entitled *Boletín oficial*. When the government must make any public announcement, it would be done through privately owned newspapers by one of its secretaries.

Gaceta del gobierno. La Paz de Ayacucho, Imp. de vapor (also Imp. de Quevado, López and Paceaña) Año 1, no. 2, March 22, 1858-Año 4, no. 123, Jan. 31, 1862. In 1859, nos. 30-35, published in Cochabamba; nos. 36-43, in Sucre.

La voz de Bolivia. La Paz, Imp. de vapor (also Oruro, Imp. del estado; and Cochabamba, Tip. de Gutiérrez) Año 1, no. 1, Oct. 30, 1862-Año 2, no. 145, Sept. 25, 1864.

Registro nacional. Cochabamba, Imp. Gutiérrez. No. 1-10, Sept. 22-Dec. 12, 1864. By decree of June 18, 1864, *Registro nacional* was to be the only official periodical.

La causa nacional. Periódico oficial. Sucre, Tip. Boliviana (and Tip. de Pedro España) No. 1-133, Dec. 5, 1861-Aug. 30, 1864.

Boletín. Publicación oficial. La Paz, Imp. de la opinión (also publ. in Oruro) No. 1-52, March 25, 1865-Dec. 21, 1865..

La época. La Paz, Imp. Paceaña. No. 2692-2988, Feb. 17, 1866-Nov. 6, 1867. An attempt was made to reestablish *La época* (the last number of which had appeared on Sept. 19, 1857) as the organ of the administration of Mariano Melgarejo. However, it was soon substituted by *El eco de Bolivia*.

El eco de Bolivia. Sucre, Imp. boliviana (also Tip. del Siglo XIX; La Paz, Imp. Paceaña) No. 17-38, March 31-Dec. 15, 1865. Irregular. Organ of Melgarejo's administration.

La actualidad. Organo oficial. Sucre, Tip. del 28 de diciembre (also Tip. del Siglo XIX, España, Boliviana) No. 1-220, June 24, 1865-Oct. 24, 1870.

Registro oficial. Publicación ministerial (nos. 1-3 have title *Registro oficial. Publicación oficial*). La Paz, Imp. Paceaña (also Imp. de la unión americana) Año 1, no. 1-Año 3, no. 93 June 8, 1868-Nov. 29, 1870.

La revolución. Periódico oficial. Sucre, Tip. del progreso. Año 1, no. 1-15, Jan. 1-April 9, 1871.

Boletín oficial. La Paz, Imp. de la unión americana: No. 1-42, Nov. 28, 1870-May 9, 1871; Cochabamba, Imp. del siglo: no. 43-45, May 13-June 7, 1871; Sucre, Tip. del progreso: no. 46-66, June 13-Nov. 10, 1871; Potosí, Imp. Libertad: no. 67, Nov. 25, 1871; La Paz, Imp. de "La libertad": no. 68-117, Jan. 12, 1872-Jan. 7, 1873.

El régimen legal. La Paz, Imp. de la libertad (also Imp. de la unión americana) No. 1-98, Oct. 8, 1873-April 23, 1876.

Boletín oficial. La Paz, Imp. de la libertad (also Sucre, Imp. de Pedro España; Potosí, Tip. municipal and Tip. del progreso) No. 1-22, May 7-Oct. 9, 1876.

La democracia. Periódico oficial. La Paz, Imp. de la libertad. Año 1, no. 1-Año 5, no. 285, Aug. 6, 1875-Dec. 27, 1879.

Registro oficial de la república de Bolivia. La Paz, Imp. de la unión americana (also Imp. del progreso, Imp. del siglo industrial) Año 1, no. 1-Año 5, no. 36, Jan. 12, 1880-Dec. 1, 1884. Nos. 1-2 have title *Diario oficial de la república de Bolivia*.

Registro oficial de la república de Bolivia. Administración constitucional del señor Gregorio Pacheco. La Paz, Imp. de el comercio. Año 1, no. 10, Jan. 1, 1885-Año 4, no. 373, Aug. 4, 1888.

Registro oficial de la república de Bolivia. Administración constitucional del señor Aniceto Arce. La Paz, Imp. de el comercio. Año 2, no. 1-Año 4, no. 244, March 19, 1890-Sept. 11, 1892.

Registro oficial de la república de Bolivia. Administración constitucional del doctor Mariano Baptista. La Paz de Ayacucho, Imp. de el comercio. Año 1, no. 1-Año 3, no. 265, Sept. 12, 1892-Feb. 18, 1895.

Registro oficial de la república de Bolivia. Administración constitucional del doctor Severo Fernández Alonso. Sucre. Año 2, no. 52-no. 54, Nov. 18-Dec. 4, 1897.

Boletín oficial. La Paz, Taller Tip. Lit. No. 1-84, Dec. 14, 1898-April 21, 1899. With no. 2, entitled *Boletín oficial de la gobernación del estado federal*. A note in no. 84 states "Con el presente número cerramos la publicación de el *Boletín oficial*, órgano de la Suprema Junta de Gobierno." On April 18, 1899, there appeared in Sucre no. 1 of a publication entitled *Boletín oficial*.

Registro oficial de la república de Bolivia. Administración constitucional del general José Manuel Pando. La Paz, Imp. de el comercio (also Estado) Año 1, no. 1-19, Feb. 15-April 29, 1900.

El estado. Diario oficial de la república de Bolivia. La Paz, Imp. del estado. Año 1, no. 1-Año 5, no. 563, July 5, 1900-Aug. 23, 1904.

El estado. Publicación oficial de la república de Bolivia. La Paz, Imp. del estado (also Imp. de el comercio de Bolivia) Año 1, no. 1-no. 522, Oct. 6, 1904-May 14, 1909. (Continued to Sept. 6, 1909?) A new series was begun because of change in administration.

Registro oficial de leyes, decretos, resoluciones, órdenes supremas y otros documentos. La Paz, Talleres gráficos "La Prensa" (also Emp. editora "El tiempo") Año 1, no. 2, Aug. 10, 1911-Año 8, no. 242, March 5, 1918. (Continued to no. 264, Jan. 29, 1919?)

Gaceta oficial de la república de Bolivia. La Paz. Año 1, no. 1-Año 5, no. 131, Feb. 11, 1924-July 2, 1928.

Boletín oficial, Sección compiladora del Ministerio de gobierno. La Paz, Editorial del estado. Año 1, 1943.

LAWS

The first edition of *Colección oficial de leyes, decretos y órdenes del gobierno* was authorized by a decree of Dec. 21, 1825, and the first number appeared on Jan. 1, 1826. A reprint was authorized by a decree of July 20, 1829, being effected in La Paz in 1834. Continuation of the collection was authorized by a decree of April 11, 1850. An order of Sept. 22, 1852 authorized the continuance of the collection from July 18, 1835 to 1852. The following are the titles of the law collection from 1825 to 1938, inclusive:

Colección oficial de leyes, decretos, órdenes, resoluciones [supremas] que se han expedido para el régimen de la república de Bolivia. Vol. 1-16, 1825/26-1853/54. Paz de Ayacucho and Sucre, 1834-76.

Anuario, publicado por Felix Reyes Ortiz. Tomo 1, 1855. Paz de Ayacucho, n. d.

Anuario administrativo i político de Bolivia, por Felix Reyes Ortiz. *Contiene: las leyes, decretos, órdenes i resoluciones del año.* Tomo 2, 1856. Paz de Ayacucho, n. d.

Colección oficial de leyes, decretos, órdenes y resoluciones supremas que se han expedido para el régimen de la república boliviana impresa de orden del gobiern supremo con anotaciones é índices. Vol. 1-6, 1857/58-1863. Sucre, 1863-65.

Anuario de disposiciones administrativas. 1864-67. La Paz, n. d.

Anuario administrativo. 1868-69. La Paz, n. d.

Actos administrativos del gobierno provisorio durante la Secretaría general. 1870-71. La Paz, n. d.

Anuario de leyes y supremas disposiciones, 1872-1898. La Paz, [1873]-99.

Anuario de leyes, decretos y resoluciones supremas. 1899-1903. La Paz, 1900-1904.

Anuario de leyes, decretos, resoluciones y órdenes supremas. 1904-1905. La Paz, 1905-1906.

Anuario de leyes, decretos y resoluciones supremas expedidas en el año 1906. La Paz, 1907.

Anuario de leyes, decretos y resoluciones supremas de 1907. La Paz, 1908.

Anuario de leyes y supremas disposiciones de 1908. La Paz, 1909.

Anuario de leyes y disposiciones supremas de 1909. La Paz, 1910.

Anuario de leyes, resoluciones y disposiciones supremas de 1910. La Paz, 1911.

Anuario de leyes, decretos y resoluciones supremas, 1911-1914. La Paz, 1912-15.

Anuario administrativo del año 1915. La Paz, 1916.

Anuario de leyes y disposiciones supremas. 1916-1921. La Paz, 1917-[1922].

Anuario de leyes, resoluciones legislativas, decretos, resoluciones supremas y circulares de 1922. La Paz, 1924.

Anuario administrativo. 1923-1936, 1938. La Paz, [1924]-1940. None was issued for 1937.

There are general indexes of the laws as follows: 1825-1882 by Meliton Torrico, Rosario de Santa-Fe, Arg., 1884; 1883-89, by Modesto Omiste, Potosí, 1891; 1890-94, by José María Portillo, Valparaíso, Chile, 1896; 1895-1900, by José María Portillo, Potosí, 1901; 1899-1908, by Casto F. Pinella, La Paz, 1909; 1906-07, by Carlos Torrico, Santiago, Chile, 1909; 1909-19, by Agustín de Rada, La Paz, 1920; and 1920-26, by José Sanjines Lens, La Paz, 1928.

A two-volume *Digesto de legislación*, by Mario C. Araoz, was published in 1920. A new edition under the title *Nuevo digesto de legislación boliviana* in three volumes was issued in 1929. This was continued in 1943 with volumes 4 and 5, covering the period 1929-43.

CONSTITUTION

The constitution now in force in Bolivia is the one promulgated Oct. 30, 1938. An official edition was published by the Imprenta El Trabajo in 1938, under the title *Constitución política de Bolivia*. The text of the constitution also appears in the *Anuario legislativo de 1938* and in *Anuario administrativo de 1938*.

The first constitution of Bolivia was promulgated Nov. 19, 1826. In 1831, it was revised and a second constitution was promulgated on Aug. 14, 1831. It was again revised and on Oct. 20, 1834, a third constitution was promulgated. The fourth was promulgated on Oct. 26, 1839; the fifth on June 17, 1843; the sixth, Sept. 21, 1851; the seventh on Aug. 5, 1861; the eighth, Oct. 1, 1868; the ninth, Oct. 18, 1871; the tenth, Feb. 15, 1878; the eleventh, Oct. 28, 1880. This constitution remained in force, with amendments, until the twelfth constitution was promulgated on Oct. 30, 1938. This numbering of the constitutions does not take into account the *Pacto de la Confederación Perú-Boliviana*, of May 1, 1837, which was in effect less than two years.

The texts of the constitutions of 1826-78 appear in *Constitución política de la república de Bolivia, leyes y disposiciones más usuales*, compiled by Manuel Ordóñez López in 1917, vol. 2, p. 285-454, the text of the constitution of 1880, with amendments appearing in vol. 1.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

UNDER the constitution of Bolivia, the legislative authority is vested in a Congreso nacional, composed of a Cámara de diputados and a Cámara de senadores, scheduled to meet annually on August 6. The legislative bodies of Bolivia have at various times been styled Congreso constituyente, Congreso constitucional, Asamblea nacional, Asamblea constituyente, Congreso ordinario y extraordinario, Convención nacional, etc. From 1825 to 1938, there have been 124 legislatures, sixteen of which have been at the same time constitutional conventions of one chamber only. The Congress and Constitutional convention of 1938, a one-chambered body, was designated Convención nacional and was at the same time the 124th legislature and the 16th constitutional body. A chronological list of the congresses of Bolivia from 1825 to 1938, inclusive, is included in *Anuario legislativo de 1938*, p. i-xxi.

The proceedings are issued separately for the joint meetings of Congress* and for each chamber at the end of each session in volumes entitled *El reductor* . . . The Cámara de diputados, however, authorized the publishing of the proceedings of the ordinary and extraordinary sessions of 1931 and the ordinary session of 1932 in a *Diario de debates*.

Beginning in the 1890's, legislative bills and reports of committees have usually been so numerous that they have been issued separately in three series (Congreso, Cámara de diputados and Cámara de senadores) under the title *Proyectos e informes*. Occasionally the *Proyectos* have been issued separately from the *Informes*.

The laws and legislative resolutions and orders have been published separately in an *Anuario legislativo*, 1904 to date. A list of the members of both chambers is given at the beginning of each volume.

Under the constitution, local or municipal tax ordinances are subject to approval by the Senate. Separate annual volumes of the tax ordinances as approved have been issued beginning with those approved in 1912 under the title *Ordenanzas municipales*.

The following history of the Senate, issued in connection with the first Centenary of the proclamation of independence may be of interest: *El Senado nacional (album)*. *Bosquejo histórico parlamentario, 1825-1925*, by Pio Caceres Bilbao. Short biographies are included of the more important historical figures of Bolivia from 1825-1925, as well as of the members of the Senate for the session 1925/26.

*The two houses of Congress meet in a joint session to inaugurate and to close the legislative sessions; to confirm the elections of the president and vice president of the republic when there has not been an absolute plurality of votes; to swear in the president and the vice president; to receive or reject resignation of same, to approve or reject treaties or other international acts; to approve or disapprove the annual "cuenta" or expenses of the government; to consider laws vetoed by the executive; to declare war at the request of the president; to determine the size of the armed forces, etc.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Presidente

THE chief executive, the president, is required by the Constitution of Bolivia to present annually a message on the state of the republic at the beginning of Congress. The message is issued in separate form, and is usually included in *El Redactor* of the joint sessions of Congress.

The following is a list of the presidents of Bolivia from 1825 to date:

Simón Bolívar. President of the Republic. Oct. 5, 1825-Jan. 1, 1826.

Antonio José de Sucre. Jan. 1, 1826-Aug. 2, 1828.

José Miguel de Velasco. Vice president of the republic in charge of executive power. Aug. 12, 1828-Dec. 26, 1828.

Pedro Blanco. Dec. 26, 1828-Jan. 1, 1829.

José Miguel de Velasco. Vice president in charge of executive power. Jan. 1, 1829-May 29, 1829.

Andrés Santa-Cruz. May 29, 1829-Feb. 20, 1839. On Oct. 28, 1836 he inaugurated the Confederación Perú-Boliviana. Vice president Mariano Enrique Calvo presented the messages to the Congress of 1833 and the extraordinary Congress of 1836.

José Miguel de Velasco. Provisional president. Feb. 22, 1839-June 16, 1839. President, June 16, 1839-Sept. 27, 1841 (?).

José Ballivián. Sept. 27, 1841-Dec. 23, 1847.

José Miguel de Velasco. Provisional president, Jan. 18, 1848-Aug. 1848. President, Aug. 1848-Dec. 6, 1848.

Manuel Isidoro de Belzu. Provisional president, Dec. 13 (?), 1848-Aug. 14, 1850. President, Aug. 15, 1850-Aug. 15, 1855.

Jorge Córdova. President, Aug. 15, 1855-Sept. 9, 1857.

José María Linares. President. Sept. 9, 1857-Jan. 14, 1861.

Junta de gobierno. Jan. 14, 1861-May 1, 1861. On Jan. 14, 1861, a triumvirate consisting of Generals José María Achá, Ruperto Fernández and Manuel Antonio Sánchez assumed power.

José María de Achá. Provisional president. May 1, 1861-Aug. 6, 1862. President, Aug. 6, 1862-Dec. 28, 1864.

Mariano Melgarejo. Provisional president, Dec. 28, 1864-Jan. 15, 1871.

Agustín Morales. Provisional president, Jan. 15, 1871-June 26, 1871. President, June 26, 1871-Nov. 27, 1872.

Tomás Frías. Nov. 28, 1872-May 7, 1873.

Adolfo Ballivián. May 8, 1873-Jan. 31, 1874.

Tomás Frías. Jan. 31, 1874-May 4, 1876.

Hilarión Daza. Provisional president, May 4, 1876-Dec. 28, 1879.

Narciso Campero. Provisional president, Dec. 28, 1879-May 30, 1880. President, May 30, 1880-Sept. 3, 1884. Secretary general Ladislao Cabrera presented the message to the Convención nacional of 1880 and vice president Belisandro Salinas to the ordinary Congress of 1882.

Gregorio Pacheco. Sept. 3, 1884-Aug. 15, 1888.

- Aniceto Arce. Aug. 15, 1888-Aug. 11, 1892.
- Mariano Baptista. Aug. 11, 1892-Aug. 19, 1896.
- Severo Fernández Alonso. Aug. 19, 1896-Dec. 12, 1898.
- Junta de gobierno. Dec. 12, 1898-Oct. 25, 1899. Formed by Serapio Reyes Ortiz, José Manuel Pando and Macario Pinilla. with Fernando E. Guachalla as secretary general.
- José Manuel Pando. Oct. 25, 1899-Aug. 6, 1904.
- Ismael Montes. Aug. 6, 1904-Aug. 11, 1909.
- Eliodoro Villazón. Aug. 11, 1909-Aug. 13, 1913.
- Ismael Montes. Aug. 13, 1913-Aug. 14, 1917.
- José Gutiérrez Guerra. Aug. 14, 1917-July 12, 1920.
- Junta de gobierno. July 12, 1920-Jan. 26, 1921. The Junta de gobierno consisted of José María Escalier, Juan Bautista Saavedra and José Manuel Ramírez, with Hilarión Zambrana as secretary general.
- Juan Bautista Saavedra. Jan. 26, 1921-Sept. 2, 1925.
- Felipe Guzmán. Provisional president. Sept. 3, 1925-Jan. 10, 1926.
- Hernando Siles. Jan. 10, 1926-June 25, 1930.
- Junta militar de gobierno. June 28, 1930-March 5, 1931. Headed by Carlos Blanco Galindo and composed of Oscar Mariaca Pando, José L. Lanza, Filiberto Osorio, González Quint and Bernardino Bilbao.
- Daniel Salamanca. March 5, 1931-Nov. 27, 1934.
- José Luis Tejada Sorzano. Vice president in charge of executive power. Nov. 27, 1934-May 17, 1936.
- Junta militar de gobierno. May 17, 1936-May 28, 1938. José David Toro, president, May 17, 1936-July 12, 1937; German Busch, president, July 12, 1937-May 28, 1938.
- Germán Busch. President, May 28, 1938. Dictator, April 24, 1939-Aug. 23, 1939.
- Carlos Quintanilla. Provisional president. Aug. 23, 1939-April 15, 1940.
- Enrique Peñaranda Castillo. April 15, 1940-Dec. 20, 1943.
- Junta de gobierno. Dec. 20, 1943-Aug. 6, 1944. Gualberto Villarroel, president.
- Gualberto Villarroel. Constitutional president, Aug. 6, 1944-
- The Constitutions of 1826, 1831 and 1834 provided that there should be three ministries: Interior y relaciones exteriores, Hacienda and Guerra y marina. The Constitution of 1839, art. 83, provided that there should be four ministries: Interior y relaciones exteriores, Hacienda, Guerra y marina and Instrucción pública, with portfolio of Relaciones exteriores attached to one of the four. The Constitutions of 1843 and 1851 provided that the number of ministries should be determined by law. A law of Nov. 22, 1844 provided that there should be four: Interior, Hacienda, Guerra, Instrucción pública y relaciones exteriores. A decree of Dec. 9, 1857 provided for five ministries: Hacienda, Gobierno, culto y justicia, Instrucción pública y relaciones exteriores, Fomento and Guerra. The Constitution of 1861 provided that there should be four ministries apparently organized under decree of May 4, 1861 as follows: Interior y justicia, Hacienda, Culto e instrucción pública, and Guerra, with Relaciones exteriores attached to Hacienda. In the Constitution of 1868, the number of ministries was not fixed, but in the Constitution of 1871 the number was again fixed at four. By a decree of Oct. 22, 1871, four ministries were established as follows: Gobierno y relaciones ex-

teriores, Hacienda e industria, Justicia, instrucción pública y culto and Guerra. In accordance with the Constitution of 1878 and 1880, the number of ministries was to be determined by law. By a decree of June 2, 1880, the ministries were reorganized as follows: Gobierno y relaciones exteriores, Hacienda é industria, Instrucción pública, justicia y culto and Guerra. A decree of Dec. 24, 1884 organized the cabinet on Jan. 1, 1885 as follows: Relaciones exteriores y colonización, Gobierno e industria, Hacienda, Instrucción pública, culto y justicia, and Guerra. A decree of Oct. 23, 1888 redistributed the branches among five ministries: Relaciones exteriores y culto, Gobierno, colonias, correos, telégrafos y obras públicas, Hacienda e industria, Instrucción pública, justicia y culto [!], and Guerra. Decree of Dec. 28, 1899 reorganized the cabinet as follows: Relaciones exteriores y culto, Gobierno y fomento, Hacienda e industria, Justicia e instrucción pública, Guerra y colonización. By a law of Oct. 18, 1904, a sixth ministry was authorized. A decree of Dec. 23, 1910 listed the ministries as follows: Relaciones exteriores y culto, Gobierno y fomento, Hacienda, Justicia é industria, Instrucción y agricultura and Guerra y colonización. A law of Aug. 20, 1938 increased the ministries to eleven as follows: Relaciones exteriores, inmigración y culto, Gobierno, justicia y propaganda, Hacienda y estadística, Defensa nacional, Agricultura, regadío y colonización, Obras públicas y comunicaciones, Minas y petróleo, Industria y comercio, Educación, bellas artes y asuntos indígenas, Trabajo y previsión social and Higiene y salubridad. By a decree of Nov. 8, 1940, the ministries were reduced in number from eleven to eight, to be organized as follows: Relaciones exteriores y culto, Gobierno, justicia e inmigración, Hacienda y estadística, Minas, petróleo, agricultura, comercio é industria (later Economía nacional), Defensa nacional y colonización, Educación, asuntos indígenas y bellas artes, Trabajo, salubridad y previsión social and Obras públicas y comunicaciones. By a law of Dec. 1, 1941, a Ministerio de agricultura, ganadería y colonización was added, effective as of Jan. 1, 1942, the annexed ministries are at times referred as independent ministries.

In the past, in times of emergency, the ministries have been fused in a Secretaría general de estado. Reference has been found to the following reports presented to Congress by the secretario general de estado:

On June 24, 1871, a *Memoria* was presented to the Asamblea constituyente.

On May 26, 1880, the secretario general de estado presented a *Memoria* to the Convención nacional, covering reports on Hacienda, Relaciones exteriores, Guerra, Gobierno, Instrucción pública, Justicia and Culto.

An *Informe* of the secretario general de estado, dated May 14, 1889 was issued as an *Anexo* to the report of the Ministerio de gobierno dated Aug. 6, 1889.

On Oct. 20, 1899, a report issued in five parts, covering the period Dec. 12, 1898–Oct. 1899, was presented to the Convención nacional. The *Memoria* included reports on Culto, Correos y telégrafos, Fomento, Hacienda, Guerra, Instrucción, Justicia, Relaciones exteriores and Gobierno.

Ministerio de Agricultura

The Ministerio de agricultura, ganadería y colonización was established Jan. 1, 1942 by virtue of a law of Dec. 1, 1941.

Previously, a Ministerio de agricultura had been created by a law of Oct. 18, 1904, being first designated Ministerio de colonias y agricultura, and in 1906 as

Ministerio de colonización y agricultura. By a decree of Dec. 23, 1910, agriculture was transferred to the Ministry of education to form the Ministerio de instrucción y agricultura. By a decree of March 13, 1928, agriculture was transferred to the Ministerio de hacienda é industria as a Dirección general de agricultura. In 1930, agriculture was again transferred to the Ministry of education to form the Ministerio de instrucción pública y agricultura. In 1936, it became the Ministerio de agricultura, colonización é inmigración. By law of Aug. 20, 1938, reorganizing the cabinet, agriculture was listed as Ministerio de agricultura, regadío y colonización. By decree of Nov. 8, 1940, agriculture was added to various departments to form the Ministerio de minas, petróleo, agricultura, comercio é industria. The designation was changed to Ministerio de economía by a decree of Nov. 12, 1940.

The Ministerio de agricultura, ganadería y colonización is composed of the following bureaus:

DIRECCIÓN DE ECONOMÍA RURAL, with a Sección estadística.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE AGRICULTURA Y SERVICIO DE FOMENTO AGRÍCOLA, made up of the following: (1) Servicio de policía sanitaria vegetal. Created by decree of May 28, 1937, and charged with adopting and prescribing prophylactic methods of combatting plagues that attack agriculture. (2) Servicio de policía sanitaria animal. Established by decree of Aug. 18, 1942, to prevent, combat, and eradicate infectious and contagious diseases that affect cattle. (3) Servicio meteorológico de Bolivia. Established by decree of June 12, 1942, to direct and supervise the meteorological services in Bolivia. An earlier Servicio meteorológico was in existence in 1907.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE COLONIZACIÓN. By a decree of Dec. 24, 1884 colonization was made part of Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y colonización; beginning with 1888 it formed part of the Ministerio de gobierno; by decree of May 22, 1895, a Ministerio de instrucción pública y colonización was formed; in 1897, colonization formed part of the Ministerio de instrucción pública y fomento; in 1900, it was part of Ministerio de guerra; in 1903, there was a separate Ministerio de colonización; in 1904, it became part of the newly created Ministerio de colonias y agricultura; name apparently changed in 1906 to Ministerio de colonización y agricultura; in 1910, it became part of the Ministerio de guerra y colonización; in 1936, it became part of the Ministerio de agricultura, colonización, e inmigración; in 1939, Ministerio de agricultura, regadío y colonización; in 1940, Ministerio de agricultura, regadío, colonización e inmigración; and by decree of Dec. 1, 1941, part of the present Ministerio de agricultura, ganadería y colonización.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE GANADERÍA. Created in 1937 to promote cattle raising in Bolivia because of the great depletion of herds during and after the Chaco war. Has supervision over the following: (1) Instituto oriental de biología de Santa Cruz. Established by decree of June 13, 1940 under the Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social. Transferred to Ministerio de economía by decree of July 31, 1941. (2) Instituto superior de medicina y veterinaria de Santa Cruz. Created by a decree of June 11, 1942. (3) Servicio de piscicultura.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE RIEGOS.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín agrícola del Ministerio de colonización y agricultura. Vol. 1, no. 1, 1905—Vol. 6, no. 43, Jan.—March 1910.

Boletín de agronomía. At least four numbers were issued, between Oct 15, 1922 and Jan. 15, 1923.

A section on Agricultura y ganadería is included in the *Boletín informativo del Ministerio de economía nacional*, Año I, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1941—Año 2, no. 3, Jan./Mar 1942.

Boletín mensual del tiempo (Servicio meteorológico) No. 1/3, April/June 1942 to date. In the beginning entitled *Boletín*. Issued monthly. Previously a *Boletín mensual* was issued, beginning with Oct. 1907.

Catálogo general de las publicaciones ingresadas durante el año. Vol. 1-3, 1906-08. A general catalog issued by the Sección de estadística y biblioteca of the Ministerio de colonización y agricultura.

GEO; Revista de agricultura, ganadería y colonización. Vol. 1, no. 1, Aug. 1936—Vol. 4, no. 24, Oct. 1940. Issued as *Colonización y agricultura*, nos. 1-7, 10-14; and *Revista de colonización y agricultura*, nos. 8, 9.

Guía de viajero en Bolivia. Vol. 1, 1908.

Memoria. The following have been recorded:

Ministerio de colonias y agricultura. Presented Aug. 6, 1905.

Ministerio de colonización y agricultura. Presented Aug. 6, 1906; Aug. 6, 1907; Aug. 6, 1908; Aug. 6, 1909; 1910.

Ministerio de instrucción y agricultura. 1911; Aug. 6, 1912; Aug. 6, 1913; Aug. 6, 1914.

Ministerio de instrucción pública y agricultura. Aug. 6, 1915; Aug. 6, 1918; Aug. 6, 1919.

Junta de gobierno. Presented in 1920.

Ministerio de instrucción pública y agricultura. 1923; 1924; Aug. 1925; 1926; Aug. 6, 1927; Aug. 6, 1928.

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. July 1929. Congress did not meet in 1930.

Memoria que presenta el miembro de la h. Junta militar de gobierno encargado del despacho de instrucción pública y agricultura. Feb. 1931.

Ministerio de instrucción pública y agricultura. 1931; Aug. 6, 1933.

Junta militar socialista. May 17—Dec. 31, 1936. Congress did not meet in 1937.

Ministerio de agricultura, regadío, colonización e inmigración. Presented in 1940.

Revista de agricultura y ganadería. Vol. 1, no. 1, May 1927—Vol. 4, no. 5, March 1930. Official organ of the Dirección general de agricultura y ganadería.

Revista del Ministerio de agricultura, ganadería y colonización. Año 1, no. 1, Aug. 1942 to date. Contains articles, editorials, laws and decrees pertaining to agriculture, cattle raising and colonization.

Revista del Ministerio de colonización y agricultura. Vol. 1, no. 1, 1905—Vol. 4, no. 42, 1908. Issued quarterly.

Ministerio de Defensa Nacional

A Ministerio de guerra y marina was established by the constitution of 1826, and sometime before 1837 it was designated simply as Ministerio de guerra. By decree of Dec. 28, 1899, reorganizing the cabinet, colonización was added to form the Ministerio de guerra y colonización.

While Bolivia was at war with Paraguay, a Ministerio de defensa nacional was created, encharged with affairs for national security and defense, such as military supplies and equipment, munitions, transportation, sanitation and control of national consumption of consumer goods. Regulations governing the functions of the Ministry were presented in a reglamento issued by executive decree of Dec. 7, 1933. The Ministries of national defense and war were merged by decree-law of May 17, 1936 under the name Ministerio de defensa nacional.

Historia del ejército de Bolivia, 1825-1932, by Julio Díaz A., printed in 1940, gives a brief history of each department, institute, etc., of the Ministerio de guerra from its creation to 1932, including a list of their respective chiefs.

Biblioteca del Ministerio de defensa nacional. Vol. 13 was published in 1943 under the title *Fastos militares de Bolivia*, by Julio Díaz A.

Boletín del ejército. No. 1-3, July 10-Aug. 28, 1858.

Boletín de la guerra (Sucre) No. 2-39, 1879-80.

Boletín militar. A decree of Nov. 4, 1904 established the *Boletín militar* as the official organ of the Ministerio de guerra, for the publication of all decrees, resolutions, orders and other executive commands to be communicated to the Army and military organizations. Published from 1904 to at least vol. 25, no. 1445, Dec. 1929.

Mapa general de la República de Bolivia. Scale 1 : 1,000,000. 1934. Edition compiled by the Comisión cartográfica del Ministerio de guerra y colonización and under the auspices of the Sociedad de ingenieros de Bolivia, the Centro de propaganda y defensa nacional and the Sociedad geográfica de la Paz. 4 sheets.

**Memoria*. For the Ministerio de guerra the following have been recorded:

Ministerio de guerra y marina. Presented Feb. 12, 1825.

Apparently none was issued for the period 1826-36.

Memoria que presenta al soberano Congreso de Bolivia el ministro de estado en el despacho de hacienda, encargado del de la guerra. Chuquisaca, 1837.

Apparently none was presented in 1838 and 1839.

Ministerio de guerra. Presented Aug. 5, 1840; Congress did not meet in 1841-42; April 23, 1843; Congress did not meet in 1845; Aug. 8, 1846; (none presented to Congreso extraordinario of 1847); Aug. 6, 1848; Congress did not meet in 1849; Aug. 6, 1850; July 16, 1851; Congress did not meet in 1852-54; Feb. 1, 1855; Aug. 1855; Congress did not meet in 1856; Aug. 7, 1857; Congress did not meet in 1858-60; no report presented to the Asamblea constituyente of 1861; Aug. 6, 1862; May 5, 1863; Aug. 6, 1863; Aug. 6, 1864; Congress did not meet in 1865-67; Aug. 6, 1868; Congress did not meet in 1869; Aug. 6, 1870.

Memoria del secretario general de estado, dr. Casimiro Corral que presenta a h. Asamblea constituyente de 1871. Dated June 24, 1871.

*No reference has been found to the annual reports of the Ministerio de defensa nacional other than the brief reports included in the messages of the presidents.

Ministerio de guerra. Presented on Aug. 6, 1872; Aug. 6, 1874; Congress did not meet in 1875-76; Nov. 15, 1877; Congress did not meet in 1878-79.

Memoria presentada a la Convención nacional de 1880 por el secretario general de estado, doctor Ladislao Cabrera. Dated June 7, 1880.

Ministerio de guerra. Presented in 1881; Aug. 10, 1882; 1883; Aug. 1885; 1886 (*Informe*); Aug. 6, 1887.

Secretaría general de estado. Dated May 14, 1889, issued as an *Anejo* to the report of the Ministerio de gobierno dated Aug. 6, 1889.

Ministerio de guerra. Presented Aug. 6, 1889 (*Informe*); Sept. 11, 1890; Aug. 18, 1891; 1892; Aug. 14, 1893; Aug. 1894; Sept. 15, 1895; Aug. 18, 1896; Aug. 1897.

Memoria que presenta el secretario general de estado a la Convención nacional de 1899. Dated Oct. 20, 1899.

Ministerio de guerra y colonización. Presented on July 12, 1900; Aug. 30, 1901; Aug. 6, 1902; Aug. 1903; 1904; Aug. 6, 1905; Aug. 6, 1906; Aug. 6, 1907; Aug. 6, 1908; Aug. 6, 1909; Aug. 6, 1910; Aug. 6, 1911; Aug. 6, 1912; Aug. 6, 1913; Aug. 6, 1914; Aug. 6, 1915; Aug. 6, 1916; Aug. 6, 1917; Aug. 6, 1918; Aug. 6, 1919.

Memoria de la h. Junta de gobierno presentada a la h. Convención nacional de 1920.

Ministerio de guerra y colonización. Presented on Nov. 5, 1921; Nov. 30, 1922; Aug. 6, 1923; Aug. 6, 1924; Aug. 6, 1925; Aug. 6, 1926; Aug. 6, 1927; Aug. 6, 1928; Aug. 6, 1929; Congress did not meet in 1930; Feb. 26, 1931; Congress did not meet in 1933.

Informe presentado por el señor coronel presidente de la Junta militar socialista de gobierno al Ejército nacional de 17 de mayo a 31 de diciembre de 1936.

Congress did not meet in 1937.

Revista militar. No. 1-56, 1904-March 1911; no. 1-126, Jan. 1922-July 1932; Epoca 4 [i. e. 7] no. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1937 to date. A military review, including technical and historical articles, military news of foreign countries, etc. A resolution of March 28, 1905 authorized its publication as official. León M. Loza describes the review from its first number, July 16, 1885, through the seven epochs in his article *Bibliografía del periodismo militar*, which appeared in *Revista militar*, Epoca 7, no. 15/16, March/April 1938, pp. 237-244.

COLEGIO MILITAR

The present Colegio militar was established at La Paz by decree of April 17, 1891.

COMITÉ DE DEFENSA ANTIAÉREA

Created by executive decree of March 19, 1942.

See Dirección de aeronáutica.

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

The Consejo was created by executive decree of July 22, 1927 to study and propose for adoption measures for the defense of the country in time of war.

CONSEJO SUPREMO DE GUERRA

See Tribunal supremo de justicia militar.

CORTE MARCIAL

See Tribunal supremo de justicia militar.

CRUZ ROJA BOLIVIANA

The Bolivian red cross at present functions under the reglamento of Jan. 25, 1934.

DIRECCIÓN DE AERONÁUTICA

Created by executive decree of Dec. 9, 1941, to supervise commercial and civil aviation. A Comité de defensa antiaérea was created by executive decree of March 19, 1942.

DIRECCIÓN DE PENSIONES Y JUBILACIONES MILITARES

Created by executive decree of May 9, 1939.

DIRECCIÓN DE SANIDAD MILITAR

Decree of Dec. 11, 1934 places Sanidad militar directly under the Ministerio de guerra.

Revista de sanidad militar. No. 1, 1st-2nd quarters, 1936 to date.

ESCUELA DE GUERRA

The Escuela de guerra functions in accordance with executive decrees of Jan. 4, 1904 and Nov. 12, 1923.

ESCUELA MILITAR DE AVIACIÓN

A decree of Sept. 9, 1916 authorized the founding of the school, which was established by a decree of June 23, 1920. On Sept. 7, 1923 a new decree of organization was issued. An executive decree of Sept. 12, 1925 placed the school under the immediate supervision of the Estado mayor general in the Ministerio de guerra. The Reglamento orgánico of the school was approved by executive resolution of May 14, 1937.

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL

The regulatory decree of Jan. 20, 1906 clarified and amplified the powers of the Estado mayor general, replacing the regulations of May 6, 1897, which had placed it directly under the Ministerio de guerra. A law of Jan. 22, 1927 approved the organic law of the Army, as well as the attributions of the Ministry.

Biblioteca del oficial was created about 1930 under the auspices of the Estado mayor general to make available technical publications of interest to officers of the Army. At least eleven works had been issued through 1932, including translations of French, English, German and Italian authors.

HOSPITAL MILITAR

Founded June 1913. Regulations governing the functions of the Military hospital were approved by executive decree of Aug. 20, 1926.

INSPECCIÓN GENERAL DEL EJÉRCITO

Created by executive decree of Jan. 4, 1929.

INSTITUTO GEOGRÁFICO MILITAR

By decree of July 2, 1936, the Comisión cartográfica was fused with the Sección cartográfica of the Estado mayor general to form the Instituto geográfico militar. Previously, a Servicio geográfico militar had been established by executive decree of Feb. 24, 1931.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE GUERRA

The first supply organization in charge of military supplies and clearly defined as such was the Almacén general del ejército, created by a decree of Feb. 4, 1859. The Intendencia general de guerra was created April 15, 1899.

Revista del Servicio de intendencia. Año 1, no. 1, March (?) 1943 to date. Official organ of the Intendencia central del ejército, containing articles of interest to the army.

MUSEO HISTÓRICO-MILITAR

Created by decree of Feb. 22, 1937 and annexed to the Arsenal de guerra. Inaugurated March 23, 1937.

PATRONATO NACIONAL DE HUÉRFANOS DE GUERRA

See under Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social.

TRIBUNAL SUPREMO DE JUSTICIA MILITAR

Created as the Corte marcial in Feb. 1867. Late in 1904 the designation was changed to Consejo supremo de guerra. Decree-law of July 28, 1937, amending the ley de organización judicial y competencia militar created in its place the Tribunal supremo de justicia militar.

Ministerio de Economía Nacional

The Ministry of national economy was created by a law of Nov. 8, 1940, absorbing the Ministerio de industria y comercio and the Ministerio de minas y petróleo. For a period of about one year, the Dirección general de agricultura (now Ministerio de agricultura) also formed part of the Ministry of national economy.

By a decree of Oct. 22, 1871, industry was added to the former Ministerio de hacienda to form the Ministerio de hacienda e industria. By law of April 11, 1900, the Dirección general de minas was created under Industria. By executive decree of Dec. 23, 1910, reorganizing the cabinet, Industry was added to Justice to form the Ministerio de justicia e industria. In 1919, it formed part of the Ministerio de fomento e industria. In 1921, it again became part of the Ministerio de hacienda e industria. By decree-law of May 22, 1936, the Ministerio de industria y comercio was created and the Ministerio de minas y petróleo was established by decree-law of June 10, 1936.

The ministry is made up of the following bureaus:

Dirección general de industria y comercio

Dirección general de minas y petróleo

Superintendencia nacional de minas

Yacimientos petrolíferos bolivianos and the Banco minero de Bolivia are also dependencies of the ministry, but function independently.

A Sección de prioridades y licencias, whose duties are concerned with materials sent down from the United States, was created by executive decree of Sept. 14, 1941.

A compilation of the executive decrees and orders issued in connection with the Ministerio de economía nacional entitled *Legislación del Ministerio de economía*, 1941, by Víctor Yáñez Caviedes was published in 1942.

A report of the Comité de investigación de la producción del estaño was issued under the title *El estaño en Bolivia*, 1935.

Boletín oficial. Vol. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1941 to date. Quarterly. Issued as *Boletín informativo* from Jan. 1941—April 1942 (Vol. 2, no. 4). Contains reports, decrees, laws and decrees as well as general information relative to the Ministry and its dependencies.

Memoria. The following *Memorias* have been recorded for the Ministries of industry, mines and national economy:

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Presented Aug. 6, 1872; Aug. 14, 1874 (*Informe*); Congress did not meet in 1875-76; Nov. 1877; Congress did not meet in 1878-79.

Secretaría general de estado. Presented June 7, 1880.

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Presented on Aug. 25, 1883; Aug. 25, 1884; Aug. 21, 1885 (*Informe*); Aug. 21, 1886 (*Informe*); Aug. 24, 1887 (*Informe*); Aug. 6, 1888 (*Informe*).

Secretaría general de estado. Dated May 14, 1889. Issued as *anexo* to report of Ministerio de gobierno dated Aug. 6, 1889.

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Presented Aug. 19, 1890; Sept. 27, 1890 (*Informe*); Aug. 15, 1891; Aug. 6, 1892 (*Informe*); Aug. 28, 1893 (*Informe*); Aug. 30, 1894 (*Informe*); Sept. 25, 1895 (*Informe*); Sept. 6, 1896 (*Informe*).

Secretaría general de estado. Dated Oct. 20, 1899.

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Presented in 1900; Aug. 1901; Aug. 10, 1902; 1903; Aug. 6, 1904; Aug. 6, 1905; Aug. 6, 1906; Aug. 6, 1907; Aug. 6, 1908; Aug. 6, 1909; Aug. 6, 1910.

Ministerio de justicia é industria. Presented in 1912; Aug. 6, 1913; 1914; Aug. 6, 1915; Aug. 6, 1917.

Ministerio de fomento é industria. Presented on Aug. 6, 1919.

Junta de gobierno. Presented in 1920.

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Presented Nov. 7, 1921; Aug. 6, 1923; 1924; 1925; Aug. 6, 1926; Aug. 6, 1927; July 1929. Congress did not meet in 1930 and 1933.

Junta militar socialista. May 17-Dec. 1936.

Ministerio de minas y petróleo. Presented Aug. 6, 1940.

Ministerio de economía nacional. Presented Aug. 6, 1942.

Revista industrial. Vol. 1, no. 1, Aug. 1939 to date. Semimonthly. An organ for the publication of applications for registration of patents and trade marks as provided in Ley de privilegios industriales of Dec. 2, 1916 and Ley de marcas de fábrica, Jan. 15, 1918. Initiated under the Ministerio de industria y comercio. Issued by the Secciones de fomento industrial and Propiedad industrial. In 1917-18, the patent and trade-mark applications were published in *Boletín de-*

parlamental, La Paz, the earliest number seen being no. 4, April 1, 1917, and the latest, no. 60, Oct. 20, 1918.

ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE MINEROS MEDIANOS

A decree of April 26, 1938, amended by a decree of May 26, 1939 required a national association to be formed.

BANCO MINERO DE BOLIVIA

Established by decree-law of July 24, 1936, the charter being approved by resolution of May 10, 1937 and subsequently modified by resolution of July 13, 1938. Organization and functions of the bank were approved by decree-law of Aug. 18, 1939.

The stock of the bank was allotted partly to the government, partly to the Banco central, and partly to other banks and private mining interests. By decree of June 7, 1939, the government took over the entire control of the stock. A decree of July 22, 1943, authorized the Banco minero to establish an instituto de fomento azufrero.

Bancos de rescate y fomento minero. 1943. A history on the provision of credit in stimulating mining in Bolivia prepared by Luis Peñaloza.

Boletín del Banco minero de Bolivia. Vol. 1, no. 1, Jan./Feb. 1942 to date. Bimonthly. Contains articles, statistics and legislation.

Carta informativa. No. 1, Sept. 10, 1940 to date. Semimonthly. Mimeographed news letter containing information on mining, tin, lead, silver, etc., both in Bolivia and abroad.

Estatutos. 1937.

Manual del minero, by Carlos Camargo Blacutt. 1941.

Memoria. No. 1, 1937 to date. First report issued in mimeographed form. An annual report containing information on mining, production, etc., and balance sheets.

Tasas e impuestos sobre la industria minera en Bolivia. 1941. A compilation of laws, decrees and resolutions in force levying taxes on mining industry through July 1941. Includes statistics of returns of these taxes, 1921-40.

COMITÉ NACIONAL DE LANA

The committee was created by executive decree of April 9, 1940 to regulate wool production and prices. The chairman of the committee is the president of the Sociedad rural boliviana.

COMITÉ REGULADOR DE PRECIOS

Created by executive decree of July 26, 1940 in each department capital and charged with fixing of prices on imported goods.

COMITÉ Y FONDO NACIONAL DE FOMENTO AGROPECUARIO

The committee was created by a decree of May 22, 1941 to promote cattle-raising in Bolivia. The investment of the fund is under the supervision of the Comité de fomento agropecuario, whose presiding officer is the Minister of national economy. Members of the committee include a representative of the Contraloría general and the Sociedad rural boliviana, and the chief of the administrative section of the Ministry of national economy.

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE ECONOMÍA

Created by executive decree of Dec. 12, 1942 to consider the economic problems of the country. The Consejo is made up of representatives of the following: Ministerio de hacienda, Ministerio de agricultura, Ministerio del trabajo, Ministerio de defensa nacional, the Alcalde municipal de La Paz, a representative of the Banco central and one from the Ferrocarriles del estado y particulares. The Minister of national economy presides.

CORPORACIÓN BOLIVIANA DE FOMENTO

The "pacto social" was recognized by executive resolution of Sept. 14, 1942. Ninety-five percent of the shares are to be held by the Bolivian government. A law of Dec. 3, 1942 approved a contract for a loan of \$15,500,000 (in U. S. currency). Another law of Dec. 3, 1942, authorized the guarantee of a loan by Export-import bank of Washington in the amount of \$15,500,000. An agreement of credit was signed on Dec. 29, 1942, with the Republic of Bolivia, the Corporación, and the Export-import bank.

La Corporación boliviana de fomento (sus orígenes, organización y actividad.) Aug. 1943.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

Created by law of Nov. 8, 1940 at the time of the establishment of the Ministry. Composed of sections on Comercio interior y exterior, Industria, Costos y control, Registro de propiedad industrial and Estadística.

Registro nacional de industrias. 1941. Contains the executive decree which establishes the *Registro nacional de industrias*, and the resolution which regulates its functions.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE MINAS Y PETRÓLEO

Established by law of April 11, 1900 in the Ministerio de hacienda é industrias.

Boletín. Año 1, no. 1-3, Dec. 1939—3rd-4th quarters 1940. Continued in the *Boletín informativo del Ministerio de economía nacional*. Included technical articles, statistics on tin exports, etc. Apparently the only technical periodical on mining issued after the suspension of the publication of *Revista minera de Bolivia*, Aug. 1926—Oct. 1928.

Boletín no. 1, 1937: "Cartilla de oro" por la Jefatura de yacimientos auríferos.

Informe. Summary report included in the *Memoria* of the Ministry. Separate reports recorded for fiscal years 1928/29 and 1929/30.

Mapa de los yacimientos minerales de Bolivia. Scale 1:1,000,000, dated Dec. 1, 1939. A processed map of the mineral deposits in Bolivia. In 1928 a geological map was issued, scale 1:2,500,000.

Los yacimientos minerales de Bolivia, by Federico Ahlfeld, issued in 1941, includes a scientific description of the mineral wealth of Bolivia.

INSTITUTO ORIENTAL DE BIOLOGÍA, SANTA CRUZ

See Ministerio de agricultura, ganadería y colonización.

SUPERINTENDENCIA NACIONAL DE MINAS

The Superintendencia nacional de minas was created by a law of Jan. 14, 1928, as a court of appeal over the superintendentes departamentales de minas in con-

formity with the mining code promulgated as a law of the Republic on Feb. 13, 1925. The regulatory decree of Jan. 30, 1928, based on the law of Jan. 14, 1928 provided that it would function under the former Ministerio de industria. By a decree of June 10, 1936 the Superintendencias departamentales de minas were established under the Ministerio de minas y petróleo. At the present time there are Superintendencias departamentales de minas in La Paz, Oruro, Potosí, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca and Santa Cruz. Quarterly statistical reports on mining administration are published in the *Boletín oficial del Ministerio de economía*. Every ten days in the capital and in the departmental headquarters a *Boletín de minas* is published, which contains notices relative to mining concessions.

Boletín de minas, La Paz. 1904(?) to date (Año 39, no. 2037, March 1, 1942)

Boletín de minas, Oruro. 1918 (?) to date (Año 26, no. 877, July 20, 1943.)

Boletín de minas, Potosí. 1905 to date. (Año 34, no. 1318, Dec. 9, 1941).

Previously, mining information was included in *Las garantías*, 1895-1901; *Boletín departamental*, 1902; and *Boletín oficial*, 1902-1905.

YACIMIENTOS PETROLÍFEROS FISCALES BOLIVIANOS

Created by a decree law of Dec. 21, 1936 as "una entidad con personería jurídica y autonomía propia, bajo la denominación de Yacimientos petrolíferos fiscales bolivianos (Y. P. F. B.), la cual dependerá únicamente del Poder ejecutivo por intermedio del Ministerio de minas y petróleo." The Y. P. F. B. deals with the exploitation of petroleum and its products, as well as its sale, transportation, and export.

It is managed by a board appointed by the chief executive. The organic law was approved by decree of May 6, 1937, the first board not being appointed until May 10, 1937.

Summary report included in the *Memoria* of the Ministry.

The following publications have been issued by the Y. P. F. B.:

Yacimientos petrolíferos fiscales bolivianos. Y. P. F. B. 1937.

Bolivia y The Standard oil company. "El juicio contencioso y contencioso-administrativo seguido contra el estado." 1938-39.

Bolivia, el petróleo y la Standard oil co., by León M. Loza. 1939.

Ministerio de Educación

The Ministry of education of Bolivia was established by the Constitution of 1839 as the Ministerio de instrucción pública. By decree of Nov. 4, 1842, Relaciones exteriores was added to form the Ministerio de instrucción pública y relaciones exteriores. By decree of Nov. 28, 1853, it was designated as the Ministerio de instrucción pública y culto. By decree of Jan. 31, 1854, Instrucción pública and Relaciones exteriores again formed part of the same ministry, and by decree of Dec. 24, 1854, the Ministro de hacienda was put in charge of the Ministerio de instrucción pública y relaciones exteriores. Decree of Dec. 9, 1857 provided for a Ministerio de instrucción pública y relaciones exteriores. By the reorganization of the cabinet on Oct. 18, 1862, a Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública was formed. Culto was added on Nov. 1, 1864. The Ministerio de instrucción pública y culto was established by reorganization of the cabinet on April 8, 1865. It became the Ministerio de instrucción pública y

relaciones exteriores by the reorganization of the cabinet on Nov. 11, 1865 and on June 19, 1867, it became the Ministerio de culto é instrucción pública. The Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública was reestablished by decree of Feb. 16, 1869, Culto being added on July 1, 1869. In 1888, Culto was separated, leaving a Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública. By decree of May 22, 1895, a Ministerio de instrucción pública y colonización was formed. It became the Ministerio de instrucción pública y fomento by decree of Aug. 22, 1896. By decree of Dec. 28, 1899, the Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública was again formed. Ministerio de fomento é instrucción pública was reestablished by decree of Dec. 16, 1901. By decree of Oct. 27, 1903, Justicia é instrucción pública again formed part of the same Ministry. Decree of Dec. 23, 1910, formed a Ministerio de instrucción y agricultura. Name changed to Ministerio de instrucción pública y agricultura in 1915. About May 22, 1936 it changed to Ministerio de educación y asuntos indígenas. By decree of Aug. 20, 1938, reorganizing the cabinet, the name changed to Ministerio de educación, bellas artes y asuntos indígenas. The *Nuevo digesto de legislación educacional* compiled by José Montero Justiniano and J. Alfredo Villegas and printed for the ministry in 1941 gives texts of basic educational legislation.

The reprinting of the more important scientific works and literature of national authors (*Biblioteca boliviana*) was authorized by executive decree of Jan. 7, 1939. The following have been issued:

1. Calancha, Antonio de la: *Crónica moralizada (páginas selectas)*. 1939.
 2. Tiahuanacu (*antología de los principales escritos de los cronistas coloniales, americanistas e historiadores bolivianos*) 1939.
 3. Martínez y Vela, Bartolomé: *Anales de la villa imperial de Potosí*. 1939.
 4. Pázos Kanki, Vicente: *Memorias histórico-políticas*. 1939.
 5. Cañete y Domínguez, Pedro Vicente: *Potosí colonial; guía histórica, geográfica, política, civil y legal del gobierno e intendencia de la provincia de Potosí*. 1939.
 6. Oñañeta, Casimiro: *Folleto escogidos*. 1939.
 7. Villamil de Rada, Emeterio: *La lengua de Adán y El hombre de Tiaguanaco; resumen de estas obras*. 1939.
 8. Barba, Alvaro Alonso: *Arte de los metales; en que enseña el verdadero beneficio de los de oro y plata por azogue, el modo de fundirlos todos y como se han de refinar y apartar unos de otros*. 1939.
 - 9-10. René-Moreno, Gabriel: *Últimos días coloniales en el Alto Perú*. 1940. 2 vols.
 - 2da. serie, 1. Escalona Agüero, Gaspar de: *Gazofilacio real del Perú*. 1941.
 - 2-3. Omiste, Modesto: *Obras escogidas*. Vol. 1-2. 1941.
 - Boletín de instrucción. Publicación mensual*. Vol. 1, no. 1, May 1886-Vol. 3, no. 15, Feb. 1888.
 - Boletín de instrucción pública* (Sucre) No. 1-21, Jan. 1867-Feb. 18, 1868.
 - Educación*. No. 1, 1937 to date.
 - Memoria*. The following reports have been recorded for the Ministry: Ministerio del interior. Presented 1832. Includes section on education.
 - Memoria presentada por el oficial mayor de relaciones exteriores encargado del Ministerio de instrucción pública a las Cámaras constitucionales . . .* Aug. 6, 1840
- Congress did not meet in 1841-42.

Ministerio de instrucción pública. Presented June 4, 1843.

Congress did not meet in 1845.

Ministerio de culto é instrucción pública. Presented Aug. 1846 (*Exposición*); Aug. 7, 1848; 1849; Aug. 6, 1850 (*Exposición*); July 17, 1851 (*Exposición*). Congress did not meet in 1852-54.

Memoria que el Ministerio de hacienda, encargado del despacho del Ministerio de instrucción pública i relaciones exteriores presenta al Congreso extraordinario reunido en Oruro. Dated Feb. 1, 1855.

Ministerio de instrucción pública. Presented in Aug. 1855 (*Informe*). Congress did not meet in 1856. Presented Aug. 7, 1857 (*Informe*). Congress did not meet in 1858-60.

Informe sobre la instrucción pública de Bolivia. Dated May 8, 1860.

Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública. Presented Aug. 6, 1862 (*Exposición*).

Ministerio de instrucción pública y justicia. Presented May 5, 1863; Aug. 6, 1864; Congress did not meet in 1865-67.

Ministerio del culto é instrucción pública. Presented Aug. 1868; Congress did not meet in 1869.

Ministerio de justicia, instrucción pública y culto. Presented on Aug. 6, 1870.

Secretaría jeneral de estado. Dated June 18, 1871.

Ministerio de justicia, culto é instrucción pública. Presented in 1872; on Aug. 6, 1874. Congress did not meet in 1875-76. Presented on Nov. 19, 1877. Congress did not meet in 1878-79.

Secretaría general de estado. Dated June 7, 1880.

Ministerio de justicia, instrucción pública y culto. Presented in 1882; 1883; on Aug. 6, 1884; Aug. 6, 1885 (*Anexo* only); in 1886 (*Informe*).

Secretaría general de estado. Dated May 14, 1889, issued as an *anexo* to the report of the Ministerio de gobierno dated Aug. 6, 1889.

Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública. Presented on Aug. 20, 1889; Sept. 6, 1890; in 1891; 1892; Aug. 1894.

Ministerio de instrucción pública y colonización. Presented in Aug. 1895; on Aug. 6, 1896.

Ministerio de instrucción pública y fomento. Presented in Aug. 1897; Aug. 1898.

Secretaría general de estado. Dated Oct. 20, 1899.

Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública. Presented in 1900; 1901.

Ministerio de fomento é instrucción pública. Presented in 1902; in Aug. 1903.

Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública. Presented on Aug. 6, 1904; Aug. 6, 1905; Aug. 6, 1906; Aug. 6, 1907; Aug. 6, 1908; Aug. 6, 1909; in 1910.

Ministerio de instrucción y agricultura. Presented in 1911; on Aug. 6, 1912; Aug. 6, 1913; Aug. 6, 1914.

Ministerio de instrucción pública y agricultura. Presented on Aug. 6, 1915; Aug. 6, 1918; Aug. 6, 1919.

Memoria de la h. Junta de gobierno presentada a la h. Convención nacional de 1920.

Ministerio de instrucción pública y agricultura. Presented in 1923; Aug. 1924; Aug. 1925; 1926; on Aug. 6, 1927; Aug. 6, 1928.

Memoria que presenta el miembro de la h. Junta militar de gobierno encargado del despacho de instrucción pública y agricultura. Dated Feb. 1931.

Ministerio de instrucción pública y agricultura. 1931; Aug. 6, 1933.

Informe presentado por el señor coronel presidente de la Junta militar socialista de gobierno al Ejército nacional, de 17 de mayo a 31 de diciembre de 1936.

A report for the Dirección general de instrucción primaria, secundaria y normal was presented to the Ministro de instrucción pública for the years 1915-16.

Revista de instrucción pública. Vol. 1, no. 1-Vol. 2, no. 24, Sept. 1, 1907-Nov. 1909. Publication suspended with Nov. 1909 issue. There had been a previous series in 1896-97.

ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE BELLAS ARTES

Established in La Paz by executive decree of May 22, 1926 in place of the Escuela de artes aplicadas. Inaugurated June 15, 1926.

BIBLIOTECA Y ARCHIVO NACIONALES

According to Rubén Vargas Ugarte in *Boletín del Instituto de investigaciones históricas*, Buenos Aires, vol. 9, (1929), p. 288-315, the Archivo nacional at Sucre in its present form dates from 1885. The Biblioteca nacional, also at Sucre, apparently dates back to that time or earlier. The two were united under a common administration as Biblioteca y archivo nacionales about 1935.

Boletín y catálogo del Archivo general de la nación. Tomo 1, no. 1-Tomo 6, no. 95, March 6, 1886-Feb. 1932. Irregular. Published for the most part in four-page numbers, having continuous pagination with a few exceptions and irregularities. Suspended between 1896 and 1909, Vols. 1-2 (1886-1914?) numbered continuously. Vol. 3 (1918?-Feb. 1920) consists of nos. 1-22. Vol. 4 (March 1920-Dec. 1928) begins with no. 23 and continues to no. 61 (May 1923) when the sequence is interrupted by a renumbering tomo 1 (?) no. 1 (?) (1923?)-tomo 5, no. 6 (Jan.-June 1925?). Then the sequence of vol. 4 is resumed with no. 59 (Dec. 1925) and continues to 82 (Dec. 1928). Vol. 5 begins with no. 83 (Jan. 1929) and continues to 93 (Nov. 1929). Vol. 6, consists of only two numbers: 94 (Dec. 1930) and 95 (Feb. 1932).

The *Boletín y catálogo* includes the catalog of the Archivo de Mojos y Chiquitos, the Archivo de Mizque, Reales Cédulas, Expedientes, occasional reprints of documents, and in nos. 5 (Oct.-Dec. 1924) and 6 (Jan.-June 1925) a chronological list of pamphlets in the Archivo, 1828-1925. The chronological catalog of Expedientes is continued from tomo 6, no. 95, Feb. 1932 in *Revista de la biblioteca y archivo nacionales*, beginning with no. 3, June 1936.

According to Vargas Ugarte, complete sets of the *Boletín y catálogo* are difficult to find, there being only one complete set, at the Archivo itself.

Revista de la biblioteca y archivo nacionales. Año 1, no. 1, June 1920 to date. Nos. 1-7 entitled *Revista de la Biblioteca nacional de Bolivia*. Issued irregularly: No. 1, dated June 1920; no. 2, July 1920; no. 3, June 1936; no. 4, Nov. 1936; no. 5, Dec. 1936; no. 6 and suppl., June 1937; no. 7, Nov. 1937; no. 8, March 1939; no. 10/15, Dec. 1940; no. 16/23, Aug. 1941; no. 24/30, June 1943. Includes articles on libraries and archives, lists of acquisitions, and sections on Catálogo de la Biblioteca nacional, Sección boliviana (nos. 1-9); Catálogo por el sistema decimal (nos. 3-9); Sección archivo, Catálogo cronológico de la Época colonial (no. 3 to date).

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN

The Consejo nacional de educación was created by art. 6-15 of decree-law. (Estatuto de educación pública) of July 25, 1930 of the Junta militar de gobierno. An executive decree of July 1, 1936 created the Dirección general de educación "mientras se restableciera el Consejo, conforme al espíritu de un nuevo estatuto orgánico que haga efectivos los principios de la autonomía educacional." The Constitution of the reorganized Consejo was approved by law of Nov. 6, 1940.

Amautla. Monthly from Año 2, no. 3, Jan. 1942 to date. A review for teachers of rural and Indian schools.

Cuadros de estadística escolar; enseñanza media 1941. La Paz, 1942.

Discursos del presidente, año escolar 1936. La Paz, 1936.

El estado actual de la educación en Bolivia. Informe a la misión Magruder. La Paz, 1943. A report to the Misión Americana Magruder, which came to Bolivia on the invitation of the Bolivian government to study living and working conditions of the workmen, especially miners. The Mission was headed by Mr. Calvert Magruder.

El estado actual de la educación indígena en Bolivia. Informe del vicepresidente del Consejo nacional de educación. La Paz, 1940. A report on the problems and the actual state of education in regard to the native population of Bolivia by the vice president of the Board of education.

Informe. 1940/41 to date.

Nueva ruta, revista del Consejo nacional de educación, monthly, beginning with No. 1, June 1943.

Nuevos rumbos. Aug. 1936 to date. Quarterly. The official organ of the Escuela normal de Sucre.

Plan general de organización escolar. La Paz, 1942. The general plan for education in Bolivia by the director general of education.

Los programas escolares, sus principios básicos y el objeto de la educación. La Paz, 1942. Information on study programs, with several examples of same, the basic principles of the educational program etc.

DEPARTAMENTO DE ASUNTOS INDÍGENAS

The department was created by an executive decree of May 10, 1941. Its aim is to better the social and economic conditions of the Indians.

DEPARTAMENTO DE FOLKLORE BOLIVIANO

Created by executive decree of Sept. 24, 1941 to coordinate its work with the Museo nacional Tiahuanacu and the Dirección general de bellas artes.

MUSEO NACIONAL "TIAHUANACU"

The construction of a building to house the Museo nacional was authorized by law of Dec. 5, 1912. Regulations governing the functions of the museum are given in executive decree of June 24, 1925.

Anales. Vol. 1, 1920. In recent budgets, authorization is given for the publication of *Anales*.

RADIO "ILLIMANI"

See under Ministerio de obras públicas.

UNIVERSITIES

Under art. 159 of the Constitution of 1938, the national universities are given autonomy in the management of their affairs. The compilation *Legislación universitaria boliviana* prepared by Oscar Frerking Salas and Manuel Durán P. of the Facultad de derecho, ciencias políticas y sociales, and published by the Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca in 1944 gives the general laws and regulations dealing with the universities and university education. There are at present national universities at Cochabamba, La Paz, Oruro, Potosí, Santa Cruz and Sucre.

BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSITARIA CENTRAL

Executive decree of March 22, 1930 created the Biblioteca universitaria central, specified its organization and made it a dependency of the ministry of education.

The Biblioteca is made up of two sections: Sección universitaria and Sección popular.

Sección popular.

Biblioteca popular. Vol. 1, 1941-

CONSEJOS UNIVERSITARIOS

Decree of July 30, 1921 provides for the reorganization of a Consejo universitario in each department of the Republic. The rector of each university is chairman of the council, except of the Departamento de Beni, where the Inspector general de instrucción pública functions. The Consejo universitario de La Paz seems to be the only council which has issued any publications.

Revista boliviana de instrucción pública. Vol. 1, no. 1, June 1, 1922-Vol. 1, no. 4, March 1923. Organ of the Consejo universitario de La Paz.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA "SIMÓN BOLIVAR", COCHABAMBA

The University was established by law of Nov. 5, 1832 and designated as the Universidad de San Simón. The same decree established an Academia de derecho "Bolívar". The University is now known as the Universidad de "Simón Bolívar", and is sometimes referred to as the Universidad autónoma de Cochabamba. The university is made up of the following:

Facultad de derecho, ciencias sociales, políticas y económicas.

Cuadernos sobre derecho y ciencias sociales. No. 1, 1939 to date.

Revista jurídica. Año 1, no. 1, Sept. 1937 to date.

Facultad de medicina y ciencias biológicas

Gaceta médica boliviana. Año 1, no. 1, April 1943 to date. Bimonthly.

Escuela de medicina

Escuela de odontología

Escuela de farmacia

Instituto tecnológico

Escuela superior de agronomía

Publicaciones. *Obras sobre agricultura* (no. 3, Ballivián, M. V.; *Noticia histórica.* 1941)

UNIVERSIDAD MAYOR DE SAN ANDRÉS, LA PAZ

The University was founded April 2, 1832 in La Paz. By executive decree of May 28, 1927 it became the Universidad de Mariscal Andrés de Santa Cruz, and is usually referred to as the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés. The University includes the following Faculties, Institutes, and Schools:

Facultad de ciencias biológicas

- Instituto de ciencias biológicas

- Escuela de medicina y cirugía

- Escuela de bioquímica y farmacia

- Escuela de odontología

Facultad de ciencias exactas

- Instituto de ciencias exactas

- Escuela de puentes y calzadas

- Escuela de arquitectura

Facultad de ciencias sociales

- Instituto de ciencias sociales

- Escuela de derecho y ciencias políticas

- Escuela de ciencias económicas y financieras

- Escuela de filosofía y letras y ciencias de la educación.

- Escuela de agricultura

- Instituto de bellas artes

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA "SAN AGUSTÍN", ORURO

An "orden" of Dec. 23, 1892 decreed the installation of University de San Agustín in Oruro on Jan. 1, 1893. The University includes three Faculties and one Institute:

- Facultad de derecho y ciencias sociales y políticas

- Facultad de ingeniería de minas y petróleo

- Facultad de ciencias económicas

- Instituto tecnológico

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA "TOMÁS FRÍAS", POTOSÍ

The University of Potosí became the Universidad autónoma "Tomás Frías" by a legislative resolution of Dec. 2, 1924. The University includes the Facultad de derecho e ingeniería, Instituto técnico superior de minas, Instituto superior de comercio, and the Academia de bellas artes.

Universidad. Vol. 1, no. 1, May 1938 to date. Nos. 1 and 2 entitled *Revista universitaria*.

UNIVERSIDAD MAYOR "GABRIEL RENÉ MORENO", SANTA CRUZ

The University of Santa Cruz became the Universidad mayor "Gabriel René Moreno" by a law of Sept. 9, 1911. The University was reestablished by a decree of Sept. 24, 1938. The University is made up of the following:

- Facultad de derecho, ciencias sociales y políticas

- Facultad de comercio

- Escuela-granja de agronomía y veterinaria

Revista. No. 1, 1939 to date. Quarterly university review.

UNIVERSIDAD MAYOR DE SAN FRANCISCO XAVIER, SUCRE

The University was established in Sucre, March 27, 1624. It is sometimes referred to as the Universidad de Chuquisaca. The following Faculties and Institute make up the University:

Facultad de ciencias médicas

Facultad de derecho y ciencias políticas y sociales

Revista de estudios jurídicos, políticos y sociales. No. 1, May/June 1940 to date.

The faculty also is publishing an unnumbered series of monographic publications.

Facultad de farmacia

Instituto de sociología boliviana

Academia de idiomas

The general publications of the University are as follows:

Discurso, informe del rector. Issued separately for 1938, at least. Also included in the publications of the University.

Publicación de la Universidad de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca. Año 1, no. 1, 1941 to date.

Revista de la Universidad de Chuquisaca. No. 1-11 (?). June 1927-30.

Universidad de San Francisco Xavier. Vol. 1, no. 1, 1934-Vol. 7, no. 23 (?), Jan./June 1940. Apparently entitled *Revista de la Universidad mayor real y pontificia de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca central de Bolivia* through no. 18.

Subventions are granted through the Ministerio de educación to a certain number of learned societies, among them being the following: Academia de la lengua, La Paz; Instituto "Tiahuanacu", La Paz; Sociedad arqueológica de Bolivia, La Paz; Sociedad geográfica, Cochabamba; Sociedad geográfica, La Paz; and Sociedad geográfica, Sucre.

Ministerio de Gobierno

The Ministry was established by the Constitution of 1826 as the Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores. The Constitution of 1839 called for a Ministerio del interior, Relaciones exteriores to be added to any ministry as convenient. Culto was added to Interior by decree of July 6, 1853. The reorganization of the cabinet on Dec. 22, 1862 created the Ministerio de gobierno, justicia y relaciones exteriores. Decree of March 30, 1863, reorganizing the cabinet, established the Ministerio de gobierno, culto y relaciones exteriores and the Ministerio de instrucción y justicia. By decree of Jan. 10, 1864, Gobierno formed a single Ministry. Culto, however, was added on March 16, 1864 to form the Ministerio de gobierno y culto. By decree of June 7, 1865, the Ministerio de gobierno, justicia y relaciones exteriores was formed. By the reorganization of the cabinet by decree of Feb. 16, 1869, a Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores and a Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública were formed. Culto was added to Justicia é instrucción pública by decree of July 1, 1869. By decree of Oct. 22, 1871, Ministerio de justicia, instrucción pública y culto and Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores were established. Ministerio de gobierno y culto and

Ministerio de instrucción pública y justicia were named by decree of Sept. 4, 1884. Culto was added to Instrucción pública y justicia by decree of Dec. 24, 1884. By decree of Jan. 15, 1885, the Ministerio de gobierno é industria was formed. By decree of Oct. 23, 1888, Colonias was also added to the ministry. The Ministerio de gobierno y justicia was formed by decree of May 22, 1895. By decree of Dec. 28, 1899, the Ministerio de gobierno y fomento and the Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública were established. On Dec. 23, 1910, the Ministerio de justicia é industria was created. In Oct. 1919 the Ministerio de gobierno y justicia was formed. The Ministerio de gobierno, correos y telégrafos and the Ministerio de justicia y fomento were established by decree of Jan. 10, 1921. By decree of March 10, 1923, the Ministerio de gobierno y justicia was reestablished. By decree of Nov. 8, 1940, Inmigración was added to form the present Ministerio de gobierno, justicia e inmigración.

Inmigración y extranjería. Disposiciones vigentes, 1938-1942. [1942]. Contains laws and executive orders relative to immigration and aliens, including a list of the foreign ambassadors, ministers, and consuls in Bolivia, as well as a list of those representing Bolivia abroad.

Memoria. The following annual reports have been recorded for the Ministerio de gobierno:

Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores. Presented on Feb. 12, 1825. Congress did not meet in 1830.

Ministerio del interior. Presented in 1832.

Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores. Presented Aug. 27, 1833.

Ministerio del interior. Presented Aug. 7, 1834.

Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores. Presented Aug. 13, 1837.

Ministerio del interior. Presented June 13, 1839.

Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores. Presented Aug. 7, 1840 (*Exposición*). Congress did not meet in 1841-42.

Ministerio del interior. Presented April 24, 1843 (*Exposición*); Aug. 6, 1844. Congress did not meet in 1845. Presented on Aug. 6, 1846.

Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores. Presented Aug. 6, 1848. Congress did not meet in 1849. Presented on Aug. 6, 1850; July 15, 1851. Congress did not meet in 1852-54.

Ministerio del interior y del culto. Presented Feb. 1, 1855. Congress did not meet in 1856. Presented Aug. 7, 1857. Congress did not meet in 1858-60.

Ministerio de gobierno. Presented Aug. 6, 1862.

Ministerio de gobierno, culto y relaciones exteriores. Presented May 5, 1863.

Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores. Presented Nov. 16, 1863.

Ministerio de gobierno y culto. Presented Aug. 6, 1864. Congress did not meet in 1865-67.

Ministerio de gobierno, justicia y relaciones exteriores. Presented on Aug. 6, 1868. Congress did not meet in 1869.

Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores. Presented on Aug. 8, 1870.

Secretaría general de estado. Dated June 18, 1871.

Ministerio de gobierno. Presented Aug. 17, 1872.

Ministerio de gobierno. Presented Aug. 12, 1874. Congress did not meet in 1875-76.

Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores. Presented Nov. 17, 1877. Congress did not meet in 1878-79.

Secretaría general de estado. Dated June 7, 1880.

Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores. Presented July 15, 1881; Aug. 1884.

Ministerio de gobierno é industria. Presented Aug. 6, 1885.

Ministerio de gobierno. Presented Aug. 6, 1886 (*Informe*); Aug. 6, 1887 (*Informe*); Aug. 8, 1888.

Secretaría general de estado. Dated May 14, 1889, issued as an *anexo* to the report of the Ministerio de gobierno dated Aug. 6, 1889.

Ministerio de gobierno. Presented Aug. 6, 1889; Sept. 22, 1890 (*Informe*); Aug. 20, 1891 (*Informe*); Aug. 27, 1892 (*Informe*); Aug. 24, 1893; Aug. 20, 1894 (*Informe*).

Memoria de gobierno presentada al Congreso nacional de 1895 por el ex-ministro gobierno y actual de la guerra. Dated Aug. 15, 1895.

Ministerio de gobierno y justicia. Presented Aug. 1895; Aug. 7, 1896; Aug. 6, 1897; Aug. 20, 1898.

Secretaría general de estado. Dated Oct. 20, 1899.

Ministerio de gobierno y fomento. Presented Aug. 1900; Aug. 22, 1901; Aug. 6, 1902; 1903 (Gobierno y justicia); Aug. 6, 1904; Aug. 6, 1905; Aug. 6, 1906; Aug. 6, 1907; Aug. 6, 1908; 1909; Aug. 6, 1910; 1911; Aug. 6, 1912; Aug. 6, 1913; Aug. 6, 1914; Aug. 6, 1915; Aug. 6, 1916; Aug. 6, 1917; Aug. 6, 1918.

Ministerio de gobierno y justicia. Presented Aug. 6, 1919.

Memoria de la h. Junta de gobierno presentada a la h. Convención nacional de 1920.

Ministerio de gobierno, correos y telégrafos. Presented Oct. 31, 1921.

Ministerio de gobierno y justicia. Presented in 1923; Aug. 6, 1924; Aug. 18, 1925; Aug. 1926; Aug. 6, 1927; Aug. 6, 1928. Congress did not meet in 1930. Presented in 1931. Congress did not meet in 1933.

Informe presentado por el señor coronel presidente de la Junta militar socialista de gobierno al Ejército nacional de 17 de mayo a 31 de diciembre de 1936.

For the Ministerio de justicia, the following have been recorded:

Ministerio del interior. Presented 1832. Includes section on justice.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, justicia y negocios eclesiásticos. Presented June 18, 1849. Congress did not meet in 1852-54, 1856, 1858-60. None issued in 1861.

Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública. Presented Aug. 6, 1862. (*Exposición*).

Ministerio de instrucción pública y justicia. Presented May 5, 1863.

Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública. Presented Aug. 6, 1864. Congress did not meet in 1865-67.

Ministerio de gobierno, justicia y relaciones exteriores. Presented on Aug. 6, 1868. Congress did not meet in 1869.

Ministerio de justicia, instrucción pública y culto. Presented Aug. 6, 1870.

Secretaría general de estado. Dated June 18, 1871.

Ministerio de justicia, culto é instrucción pública. Presented Aug. 15, 1872; Aug. 6, 1874. Congress did not meet in 1875-76; Noy. 19, 1877; Congress did not meet in 1878-79.

Secretaría general de estado. Dated June 7, 1880.

Ministerio de justicia, instrucción pública y culto. Presented in 1882; 1883; 1884; 1885 (*Anexo* only); Aug. 1886 (*Informe*).

Secretaría general de estado. Dated May 14, 1889, issued as an *anexo* to the report of the Ministerio de gobierno dated Aug. 6, 1889.

Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública. Presented Aug. 20, 1889; Sept. 6, 1890; 1891; Aug. 26, 1892; Aug. 1894.

Ministerio de gobierno y justicia. Presented Aug. 1895; Aug. 7, 1896; Aug. 6, 1897; Aug. 20, 1898.

Secretaría general de estado. Dated Oct. 20, 1899.

Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública. Presented 1900; Aug. 6, 1901; Aug. 4, 1904; Aug. 6, 1905; Aug. 6, 1906; Aug. 6, 1907; Aug. 6, 1908; Aug. 6, 1909; 1910.

Ministerio de justicia é industria. Presented in 1912; Aug. 12, 1913; 1914; Aug. 6, 1915; Aug. 6, 1916; Aug. 6, 1917.

Ministerio de gobierno y justicia. Presented Aug. 6, 1919.

Memoria de la h. Junta de gobierno presentada a la h. Convención nacional de 1920.

Ministerio de justicia y fomento. Presented in 1921; Nov. 1922.

Ministerio de gobierno y justicia. Presented in 1923; Aug. 6, 1924; Aug. 18, 1925; Aug. 1926; Aug. 6, 1927; Aug. 6, 1928. Congress did not meet in 1930. Presented in 1931. Congress did not meet in 1933.

COMISIÓN CODIFICADORA NACIONAL

Established by decree of Sept. 1, 1941.

Boletín. No. 1-6, Oct. 1941-Dec. 1942. Mimeographed.

Publicaciones de la Comisión: I. *Proyecto oficial de Código penal*, por Manuel López-Rey Arrojo, 1943; II, *Anteproyecto del Código civil boliviano*, por Angel Ossorio, 1943.

CORTE SUPREMA DE JUSTICIA

See Judicial branch.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PROPAGANDA E INFORMACIONES

The Departamento nacional de propaganda was established by a decree law of Feb. 1, 1938 to supervise all offices of propaganda, publicity, and communication within the country.

The Sección exterior cooperated with the Departamento de propaganda y prensa in the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores which is charged with propaganda outside of the republic.

Previously an Oficina de propaganda é información was established by presidential circular June 23, 1920, and a Departamento de propaganda was created by executive decree of Dec. 20, 1932. Duties of the latter were assumed by the Dirección general de propaganda y censura, which was created by executive decree of April 8, 1935 and attached to the Ministerio de guerra, now the Ministerio de defensa nacional. The decree of Feb. 1, 1938 revokes the decree of April 8, 1935.

All information services were consolidated early in 1944 as the Dirección general de propaganda e informaciones.

Boletín informativo para el exterior, publicación quincenal, no. 1, second half of May 1944. Mimeographed.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE POLICÍAS

Attributions of the Organización política y administrativa, which was approved by a law of Dec. 3, 1888 included a department of police, with regulations in an executive decree of Jan. 10, 1903. Later the attributions of the law of Dec. 3, were incorporated in those of the Dirección general de policías by an executive decree of July 28, 1930.

Revista de la policía boliviana. 1938 (?) to date. (Año 5, no 32/33 dated June/July 1942). Includes laws, decrees, regulations, as well as articles on police matters.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE SANIDAD PÚBLICA

See under Departamento nacional de higiene y salubridad, Ministerio del trabajo, salubridad y previsión social.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL REGISTRO CIVIL

Created by decree of Dec. 29, 1939 to function in La Paz and charged with organizing, controlling, and inspecting periodically the functioning of the offices of the civil register. The Civil register was established by a law of Nov. 26, 1893.

The decree of July 3, 1943, restated the functions of the Registro civil, and abrogated that of Dec. 29, 1939.

ESCUELA NACIONAL DE POLICÍAS

Established as the Escuela nacional de policía militar y civil by decree of Feb. 26, 1938. Decree of Jan. 4, 1938 describes the courses to be given.

MINISTERIO PÚBLICO

See Judicial branch.

PENITENCIARÍA NACIONAL

The President, in his message to Congress on Aug. 6, 1941, announced the plans for reorganizing the penal system, and for the building of a model prison in La Paz and a rural penal colony in Coati. Previously, there existed in La Paz a penitentiary, the reglamentos of which were approved by decree of Feb. 20, 1910.

REGISTRO DE AGENCIAS DE INFORMACIONES PERIODÍSTICAS EXTRANJERAS Y NACIONALES

An executive decree of Jan. 30, 1942 established the register in which all foreign and national publications must be recorded as well as the personnel of same and all foreign correspondents, whether temporary or permanent residents.

REGISTRO NACIONAL DE BIENES DE FUNCIONARIOS PÚBLICOS

Created by a law of Nov. 17, 1941 and annexed to the Ministry of Justice. A register is located in each of the capitals of the departments and a director general named by the President is in charge.

Ministerio de Hacienda

The Ministerio de hacienda was established by the Constitution of 1826. In 1857 it was combined with Policía militar to form the Ministerio de hacienda y policía militar and in 1862 with Culto (Hacienda y culto). In 1863

the ministry again became the Ministerio de hacienda and the designation remained until a decree of Oct. 22, 1871 changed it to the Ministerio de hacienda é industria. The latter designation was used until 1929, except for certain years (1885, 1897, 1911-1920) when the ministry was known as the Ministerio de hacienda, and in 1928 and 1929 when Agricultura was added to form the Ministerio de hacienda, industria y agricultura. In 1940, by a decree of Nov. 8, the ministry became the Ministerio de hacienda y estadística.

Memoria. The following have been recorded:

Ministerio de hacienda. Presented June 25, 1831; Aug. 7, 1832; Aug. 7, 1833; Aug. 7, 1834; Aug. 6, 1837; June 12, 1839; Aug. 6, 1840; Congress did not meet 1841-42; presented April 24, 1843; Aug. 6, 1844; Congress did not meet 1845; presented Aug. 6, 1846; Aug. 6, 1848; Congress did not meet in 1849; presented Aug. 6, 1850; July 16, 1851 (*Informe*); Congress did not meet 1852-54; presented Aug. 7, 1855; Congress did not meet 1856.

Ministerio de hacienda y policía militar. Presented Aug. 6, 1857; Congress did not meet 1858-60.

Ministerio de hacienda y culto. Presented Aug. 6, 1862.

Ministerio de hacienda. Presented Aug. 6, 1863 (*Informe*); Congress did not meet 1865-67; presented Aug. 7, 1868; Congress did not meet 1869; presented Aug. 8, 1870.

Secretaría general de estado. Presented June 18, 1871.

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Presented Aug. 6, 1872; Aug. 14, 1874 (*Informe*); Congress did not meet 1875-76; presented 1877; Congress did not meet 1878-79.

Secretaría general de estado. Presented June 7, 1880.

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Presented 1882 (*Anexos only*); Aug. 25, 1883; Aug. 25, 1884.

Ministerio de hacienda. Presented Aug. 21, 1885 (*Informe*).

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Presented Aug. 21, 1886; Aug. 24, 1887 (*Informe*); Aug. 6, 1888 (*Informe*).

Secretaría general de estado. Presented May 14, 1889 and printed as *anexo* to *Memoria* of the Ministerio de gobierno dated Aug. 6, 1889.

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Aug. 19, 1889; Sept. 27, 1890 (*Informe*); Aug. 15, 1891 (*Informe*); Aug. 6, 1892 (*Informe*); Aug. 28, 1893 (*Informe*); 1894 (*Informe*); Sept. 25, 1895 (*Informe*); Sept. 3, 1896 (*Informe*).

Ministerio de hacienda. Presented Aug. 18, 1897.

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Presented Aug. 6, 1898.

Secretaría general de estado. Dated Oct. 20, 1899.

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Presented 1900; Aug. 1901; Aug. 10, 1902; 1903; Aug. 6, 1904; Aug. 6, 1905; Aug. 6, 1906; Aug. 6, 1907; Aug. 6, 1908; Aug. 6, 1909; Aug. 6, 1910.

Ministerio de hacienda. Presented Aug. 6, 1911; Aug. 6, 1912; Aug. 6, 1913; Aug. 6, 1914; Aug. 6, 1915; Aug. 6, 1917; Aug. 6, 1918; 1919.

Memoria de la h. Junta de gobierno presentada a la h. Convención nacional de 1920.

Ministerio de hacienda é industria. Presented Nov. 7, 1921; 1922; Aug. 6, 1923; 1924; 1925; Aug. 6, 1926; Aug. 6, 1927; July 1929. Congress did not meet in 1930 and 1933.

Informe presentado por el señor coronel presidente de la Junta militar socialista de gobierno al Ejército nacional de 17 de mayo a 31 de diciembre de 1936.

Congress did not meet in 1937.

Ministerio de hacienda y estadística. Presented Aug. 6, 1940.

Disposiciones y leyes hacendarias, 1941, 1942. Contains the fiscal laws and decrees relating to the Ministry.

Presupuesto general. The budget has been recorded for the years 1832, 1834, 1835, 1840, 1841, 1845-46, 1847-48, 1851, 1869-70, 1873-74, 1879-80, 1881-82, 1883, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1906-1923 incl., 1925, 1926, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939 to date. Issued by the Oficina de presupuesto of the Departamento de contraloría for the years 1933-37, and by the Dirección general de presupuesto, Ministerio de hacienda, from 1939 to date.

Revista de hacienda. Año 1, no. 1-4, Jan./March-Oct./Dec. 1939. Contains recent official documents, laws and executive decrees relating to the Ministry of finance, and articles on financial and economic subjects.

Previously, a *Revista del Ministerio de hacienda é industria* was issued from Año 1, no. 1, Jan. 1909—Año 3, no. 3, Sept. 1911.

BANCO AGRÍCOLA

Created by executive decree of Feb. 11, 1942 at La Paz, to promote agricultural development. The bank is administered by a directorate representing the Government, the Central bank and the agricultural associations.

A Departamento de crédito rural, established under the Banco central by decree-law of Feb. 29, 1940, has been absorbed by the Banco agrícola.

Previously, a Banco agrícola, apparently without state participation, had been authorized by law of Nov. 29, 1902, the statutes having been published in 1903. Reports were published to at least the 7th, covering the first semester of 1907.

BANCO CENTRAL DE BOLIVIA

The Banco central de Bolivia was created by law of July 20, 1928 absorbing the Banco de la nación boliviana, and began to function July 1, 1929. The Bank was apparently established as one of the results of the Kemmerer Mission* to Bolivia.

The Banco de la nación boliviana was established at La Paz by law of Jan. 7, 1911. By law of Jan. 10, 1914 it was given the privilege of issuing paper currency, and law of Feb. 2, 1925 gave it the exclusive right. Government participation in the bank ended by virtue of law of July 20, 1928, forming the Banco central de Bolivia.

A Departamento de crédito rural was established in the Banco central by decree-law of Feb. 29, 1940, but was incorporated in the Banco agrícola when it was created in 1942.

Boletín. No. 1, Aug. 1929 to date. Issued monthly through 1930; quarterly, 1931 to date. Because of the Chaco war, only no. 35 of the *Boletín* appeared during the years 1934-36. Publication was resumed with no. 36, Jan./March 1937. Includes statistics, a summary of current economic laws and decrees, etc.

Memoria. 1929 to date. The 1929 report was also issued in English. The *Memorias* of the Banco de la nación were published from 1911 to 1929.

*The recommendations of the Mission were published in 1927 under the title *La Misión Kemmerer en Bolivia. Proyectos e informes presentados al supremo gobierno. Edición oficialmente autorizada al sr. dr. Francisco Mendoza.*

BANCO DE LA NACIÓN BOLIVIANA

See Banco central in this ministry.

BANCO HIPOTECARIO NACIONAL, COCHABAMBA

The establishment of the Banco hipotecario nacional in La Paz was sanctioned by a law of Oct. 31, 1889 and authorized by a law of Nov. 7, 1889. A law of Oct. 8, 1892 modified the law of Nov. 7, and changed the location of the bank to Cochabamba. The new institution was installed Jan. 1, 1893.

There are branches of the bank in La Paz, Oruro, Potosí, and Sucre.

Memoria. Jan. 1893 to date. Issued semiannually to 1938, annually 1939 to date.

BANCO MINERO DE BOLIVIA

See under Ministerio de economía nacional.

BANCO NACIONAL DE BOLIVIA, SUCRE

Law of Aug. 17, 1871, followed by decree of Sept. 1, 1871, authorized the Banco de Cobiya of Valparaíso, Chile, to function as a national bank for Bolivia with the right to issue currency. Meanwhile, however, decree of June 24, 1867 had granted the Banco boliviano exclusive rights in the Departamento de La Paz, including the right to issue paper currency. To correct this situation, the Banco de Cobiya bought out the holdings, rights and privileges of the Banco boliviano, this transaction being accorded government approval by decree of June 6, 1872. Separation from the Chilean bank was effected by an accord of the bank itself on April 3, 1876 and the Banco nacional de Bolivia, as it was then called, established its headquarters in Sucre.

Estatutos. 1876.

Memoria. The first *Memoria* appeared in 1871, but the *Memoria* of the Banco nacional de Bolivia, as such, did not appear until the second semester of 1876. Issued semiannually through 1938, annually, 1939 to date.

CAJA DE JUBILACIONES ADMINISTRATIVAS

An autonomous institution created by a decree of March 3, 1938, amended by that of May 22, 1940 with "personería jurídica." The minister of finance is chairman, and the other members are the controller general and the director of the budget.

A summary report is contained in the *Memoria* of the Superintendencia de bancos.

CASA NACIONAL DE MONEDA

The Casa nacional de moneda of Potosí dates from the colonial period. Mention is made of it in the report and recommendations of the Kemmerer Mission to Bolivia published in 1927 as no longer being sufficiently well equipped to coin gold. The building of the Casa de Moneda is now a museum.

The only separate reports recorded of the Casa nacional de moneda are those for the years 1894 and 1901/02.

COMISIÓN FISCAL PERMANENTE

Created by a law of March 27, 1922 and charged with the supervision of fiscal duties of national and departmental character and revising the accounting of the

offices, contracts and negotiations of the government. Owing to a reduction of the budget in 1932, the membership of the Commission was for the time being made honorary and composed of three officials of the *Compañía recaudadora nacional*. In the 1937 budget appropriations for the *Comisión fiscal permanente* were again made.

Memoria. Reports for 1922/24-1930/31 have been recorded.

COMPAÑÍA RECAUDADORA NACIONAL

A company, with Bolivian capital, to collect revenue, taxes, etc. was established by law of April 27, 1928 as a result of the recommendations made by the Kemmerer Mission to Bolivia. Began to function Nov. 1, 1928. Decree of Oct. 15, 1932 gave the employees of the company, the status of "funcionarios públicos."

Decree of Dec. 22, 1933, indicated Dec. 31 as the date on which the books, documents, and property were to be turned over to the government through the termination of the contract with the company.

Informe. A report for the period Nov. 1, 1928-Dec. 31, 1930 was presented to the Ministerio de hacienda. A summary report is included in the *Memoria* of the Ministry presented in 1929.

Prontuario de leyes y disposiciones impositivas de la republica, 1930.

CONSEJO CONSULTIVO TÉCNICO DE HACIENDA

Created by executive decree of Sept. 30, 1938 to study projects and affairs of economic character and functions in place of the Consejo supremo de economía. A decree of Dec. 12, 1942 created a Consejo nacional de economía. See Consejo nacional de economía, Ministerio de economía nacional.

DEPARTAMENTO DE CRÉDITO RURAL

See Banco agrícola.

DIRECCIÓN DE APROVISIONAMIENTO DEL ESTADO

Created as a dependency of the ministry by an executive decree of March 5, 1943, and made up of the following sections: Adquisiciones, Almacenes, Imprenta, papelería y librería del estado, Confrontación y control de materiales adquiridos, and Contratos y contabilidad.

The Editorial de estado and the Fábrica de quinina are dependencies of the Dirección.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ADUANAS

A Ley orgánica de aduanas was issued on Nov. 25, 1893, and the reglamento general de aduanas was authorized by decree of May 15, 1906. Ley orgánica de administración aduanera, of April 1, 1929 reorganized the customs system.

A Tribunal superior de avalúos was created by law of March 23, 1920, which was governed by the Dirección general de aduanas.

Arancel aduanero de importaciones, the schedule of customs duties, has been issued in various editions, those of 1920, 1927 and 1940 having been recorded.

Comercio especial de Bolivia. See under Dirección general de estadística.

Derecho internacional comercial boliviano, colección de tratados sobre comercio, navegación, derecho comercial y privilegios é invenciones. 1913. Intended for the use of the customs employees.

Memoria. Reports have been issued for the years 1912/13—1916/17, 1923/24. The reports for 1917 and 1918 appear in *Comercio especial*. Previously, a *Memoria* had been presented by the Administrador de la aduana nacional de La Paz in Aug. 1890.

Revista de aduanas. Año 1, no. 1, Feb./March 1934—Año 5, no. 22, May/Aug. 1938. Contains reports and general information relative to the Dirección and its dependencias.

Previously, a publication of the same title was issued from Vol. 1, no. 1, June 1912—Vol. 3, no. 22, Oct. 1914. Resolution of Sept. 2, 1918 authorized the publication of the *Revista*, which was issued to no. 54, Jan. 1, 1920.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA

The present Dirección general de estadística was established by executive decree of Jan. 14, 1936. Previously, an Oficina de estadística had been established by executive decree of Feb. 27, 1845. In 1898 the Oficina de inmigración, estadística y propaganda geográfica was established, which was charged with taking the census of 1900. In 1916, the Dirección general de estadística y estudios geográficos was organized. By decree of March 8, 1928, the Oficina técnica de hacienda é industria* was created. The name apparently was changed to Oficina nacional de estadística financiera in 1929.

The Dirección general de estadística is made up of five sections: Finanzas, Comercio exterior, Demografía, Industria and Agropecuaria. The Bureau is charged with the centralization, classification and publication of data on the financial, commercial and industrial data as well as population movements of the country, and with taking the national census.

Anuario geográfico y estadístico de la República de Bolivia. 1917–19. Contains statistics on foreign commerce, studies referring to public instruction, transportation and communication, geography, history, etc.

Balances mineros. 1936 to date. The summary mining data for 1936 is also included in *Extracto estadístico, Sección industria*; for 1937, in *Industrias*; and for 1938–39, in *Industria manufacturera, fabril y extractiva*. *Transportes, 1940—Balances mineros, 1939* includes, in addition to the mining statistics for 1939, the data on petroleum for 1940.

Balanza internacional de pagos de Bolivia, 1938–1940. 1942. Contains data on international exchange.

Boletín anual, 1941. Mimeographed. A brief statistical abstract.

Boletín de la Oficina nacional de inmigración, estadística y propaganda geográfica. Año 1, no. 1, July 1898. Año 1, no. 1, Jan. 1901—no. 89, 2do. cuatrimestre 1914. Publication suspended 1905–08; name of office changed to Oficina nacional de estadística with Vol. 5, no. 49, 1st quarter 1909. With no. 88, 1st cuatrimestre 1914 issued by Dirección general de estadística y estudios geográficos. Publication again suspended 1914–17.

2da. época, no. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1918—No. 31/33, July/Sept. 1920. Publication again suspended.

3ra. época, año 4, no. 34/36, April/Dec. 1926, issued by the Dirección nacional de estadística, inmigración y propaganda industrial.

*The Oficina técnica de hacienda é industria issued in 1928 certain bulletins for popular distribution: Sección comercio y aduanas, *Boletín* no. 1A, 1B and 2B; Sección de economía bancaria y monetaria, *Boletín* no. 1A–4A, 1B; Sección finanzas, *Boletín* no. 1A–9A.

Boletín mensual de información estadística. Jan. 1937–Sept. 1941. 24 numbers in all were issued, although the later ones were not numbered.

Censo demográfico de La Paz. 1943. Population tables for the city of La Paz, Oct. 15, 1942.

Censo general. A decree of April 1, 1900 approved regulations for the taking of a census every ten years. The consejos municipales were required to collaborate under the supervision of the Departments and the Ministerio de gobierno. The results of the census were published in two volumes in 1902–04 under the title *Censo general de la República de Bolivia según el empadronamiento de 1 de septiembre de 1900.*

Of the censuses taken in Bolivia in 1831, 1835, 1846, 1854, and 1882, no complete record is available. However, José M. Dalencé gives the population totals of the first three censuses in *Bosquejo estadístico de Bolivia*, which was published in 1851 at Chuquisaca by the Ministerio de hacienda.

A census for the year 1912 was authorized by the Bolivian legislature but was not carried out.

Comercio exterior de Bolivia. 1910–1911 to date. Issued as *Comercio especial de Bolivia* by the Sección de estadística comercial of the Dirección general de aduanas from 1910–1911 to 1926; by the Oficina técnica de hacienda é industria, 1927; by the Oficina nacional de estadística financiera, 1928–1930/31; and by the Dirección general de estadística, 1932/33 to date. Volumes for the years 1928/29 and 1930/31, numbered 3 and 4*, are entitled *Anuario de los años . . . comercio exterior de Bolivia*. Issued annually, except for the following combined years: 1910/1911, 1926/27 (also issued in separate yearly volumes), 1928/1929, 1930/1931, 1932/1933 and 1934/1935. For at least the years 1926/27 and 1928/29, also issued in parts.

Cuadro comparativo sobre el movimiento de exportación de minerales. 1928. Statistical data on the exportation of minerals.

Cuadros correspondiente al año 1888.

Demografía. 1936/37 to date. Contains vital statistics, data on immigration, census of foreigners, charts and tables.

Diccionario geográfico de la república de Bolivia. Issued in four parts (1890–1904) as follows:

Tomo 1: Ballivián, M. V. y Idiaquez, E. *Departamento de La Paz.* 1890.

Tomo 2: Blanco, F.: *Departamento de Cochabamba.* 1901.

Tomo 3: Sociedad geográfica Sucre: *Diccionario geográfico del Departamento de Chuquisaca.* 1903.

Tomo 4: Blanco, P. A.: *Departamento de Oruro.* 1904.

Estadística agropecuaria. 1937/38 to date. 1939/41 issued in one volume. Contains crop, livestock, as well as meteorological data.

Estadística boliviana. 1933. 2 vols. Contains analysis of the budgets from 1911–1931, the commercial balance of Bolivia from 1920–1931, and an analysis of the Bolivian public debt, data on imports and exports, etc.

Estadística financiera. 1930/35 to date. Issued in 1935 as *Extracto estadístico, Sección finanzas*; 1936–1940, as *Finanzas*. Contains data on banking statistics, foreign exchange statistics and security price trends.

*Vol. 2 in this series apparently is entitled *Anuario 1929, economía y finanzas*, also issued by the Oficina nacional de estadística financiera.

Estadística judicial. 1897/98.

Extracto estadístico de Bolivia. Three volumes were issued in 1935-6 as follows:

Vol. 1. Sección finanzas. Continued as *Finanzas*, later *Estadística financiera*.

Vol. 2. Sección estadística económica (transportes). Continued as *Transportes*.

Vol. 3. Sección industria; industria fabril, industria minera. Continued as *Industria*.

Industria. 1936 to date. For 1936 issued as *Extracto estadístico de Bolivia, Sección industria*, including sections on Industria fabril and Industria minera; for 1937, *Industria*, including sections on Industria fabril, Transportes, Comunicaciones, and Balances mineros; for 1938-39, *Industria manufacturera, fabril y extractiva* including data on mining and petroleum; for 1940, *Industria fabril y manufacturera*; and for 1941 *Síntesis de estadística industrial* (mimeographed). Contains statistics on stocks, production and sales of manufactured products; and on personnel, wages and salaries and capital used in manufacturing industries.

Monografías de la industria minera. A series of monographs issued by the Oficina nacional de inmigración, estadística y propaganda geográfica, as follows:

1. *El oro en Bolivia*, by M. V. Ballivián and José Zarco. 1898.

2. *El cobre en Bolivia*, by M. V. Ballivián and Bautista Saavedra. 1898.

3. *El estaño en Bolivia*, by M. V. Ballivián and Bautista Saavedra. 1900.

Síntesis estadística y geográfica de la república de Bolivia. 3 vols. 1903-04. A bibliography of works on economic, historical and geographic studies by Bolivian and foreign authors is included on p. 293-313 of Vol. 3.

Síntesis de estadística industrial, 1941.

Síntesis estadística de Bolivia, 1913/29-1939. 1940. Statistical data for years 1913-1939 on exports and imports, banking and industry. Also contains cost of living indexes and vital statistics.

Transportes. 1936 to date. Issued for 1936 as *Extracto estadístico de Bolivia, Sección estadística económica (transportes)*; for 1937-39, *Transportes* in one volume; and for 1940 as *Transportes, 1940—Balances mineros, 1939*. Includes statistics on railways, aviation, roads and on postal, telegraph and radio communications.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA Y ESTUDIOS GEOGRÁFICOS

See Dirección general de estadística.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE IMPUESTOS INTERNOS

By executive decree of Jan. 29, 1918, a Dirección general de la renta de alcoholes é impuestos internos was established. Name apparently changed to Dirección general de impuestos internos about 1928.

Boletín oficial de impuestos internos. Año 1, no. 1, Jan. 1937 to date. Issued monthly in 1937-39; quarterly, 1940; semiannually, 1941-42. Includes laws, decrees, resolutions, orders, etc. relating to internal revenue.

Padrón general de concesiones mineras amparadas al 30 de junio de 1919. A register of mining concessions as of June 30, 1919.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PRESUPUESTO, CRÉDITO PÚBLICO Y AMORTIZACIONES

A Registro y archivo, centralizing the Deuda pública nacional, departmental, municipal with autonomous and semiautonomous entity was established by

executive decree of Jan. 14, 1943, and annexed to the Dirección general de presupuesto as the Dirección general de presupuesto, crédito público y amortizaciones. An earlier Comisión nacional de crédito público, at Sucre, presented an *Informe* for the period 1895-97.

The Dirección general de presupuesto has prepared the budget for Bolivia since 1933. See *Presupuesto general* under publications of the Ministry.

INTENDENCIA DE SOCIEDADES ANÓNIMAS, COMPAÑÍAS DE SEGUROS Y CAJAS DE PREVISIÓN SOCIAL

Created by a decree of June 30, 1942 as a dependency of the Superintendencia de bancos. The decree also revoked executive decree of Feb. 11, 1941 which created the Inspección de compañías de seguros y cajas de previsión social in the Superintendencia de Bancos.

Brief reports on insurance companies and social security funds are included in the *Memoria* of the Superintendencia de bancos.

OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA FINANCIERA

See Dirección general de estadística.

OFICINA NACIONAL DE INMIGRACIÓN, ESTADÍSTICA Y PROPAGANDA GEOGRÁFICA

See Dirección general de estadística.

OFICINA TÉCNICA DE HACIENDA É INDUSTRIA

See Dirección general de estadística.

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE BANCOS

The Ley general de bancos of July 11, 1928 provided for the establishment of the Superintendencia de bancos, but this was not carried into effect until May 2, 1929. The chairman of the Comisión fiscal permanente had previously functioned as Inspector general de bancos y estancos.

Estadística bancaria, boletín. Vol. 1, no. 1, June 1942 to date. A semiannual statistical bulletin giving the financial status of the various banks and social security agencies.

Memoria. The first two reports, covering the period from its inauguration to April 1930, and April 16—Sept. 15, 1930, were not published. The third report was for the years 1931 and 1932. For 1933 and 1934, due to the Chaco war, no reports were issued. The fourth report covered the years 1935 and 1936; the fifth, 1937-1938, with cover-title *Situación económica de Bolivia*; the sixth, 1939-1941; and the seventh, 1942.

It includes a statement for the following banks and agencies: Banco agrícola de Bolivia, Banco central de Bolivia, Banco hipotecario nacional, Banco mercantil, Banco minero de Bolivia, Banco nacional de Bolivia, Banco popular del Perú, Caja autónoma de jubilaciones administrativas, Caja de crédito popular, Caja de jubilaciones del magisterio, Caja de jubilaciones ferroviarias y ramas anexas, Caja de seguro y ahorro obrero, Compañías de seguros, Crédito hipotecario de Bolivia and Intendencia de sociedades anónimas.

TESORERÍA NACIONAL

The latest reglamento governing the organization of the national Treasury was approved by law of April 27, 1928. By decree of Oct. 30, 1934, the Contraloría general was to have supervision over the Treasury.

Cuenta general. See under Contraloría general.

TRIBUNAL NACIONAL DE CUENTAS

The Contaduría jeneral de hacienda pública was founded by a decree of Simón Bolívar, dated Dec. 20, 1825, at La Paz. A law of Nov. 28, 1883 established the Tribunal nacional de cuentas. The Tribunal was incorporated in the Contraloría general by a decree of May 27, 1929 and later abolished by a decree of May 13, 1938, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

Informe. Reports have been recorded for the years 1884, 1891 and 1893/94.

Primer centenario de su fundación, 1825-1925. Published in Sucre in 1925.

Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones

The Ministerio de obras públicas was established in 1889 as part of the Ministerio de gobierno, correos, telégrafos, colonias, obras públicas y caminos. Designated as Fomento, it formed part of the Ministerio de instrucción pública y fomento by a decree of Aug. 22, 1896; and in 1899, by a decree of Dec. 28, it formed part of the Ministerio de gobierno y fomento. A decree of Dec. 16, 1901 reestablished the Ministerio de fomento é instrucción pública; and in 1904, the Ministerio de gobierno y fomento was reestablished by an executive decree of Oct. 27, 1903. Industria was added to the Ministerio de fomento by a decree of Sept. 3, 1919; and a decree of Jan. 31, 1921 established the Ministerio de justicia y fomento. Cabinet changes added Comunicaciones to Fomento in a decree of Mar. 10, 1923. The Ministerio de obras públicas y comunicaciones was established by a law of Aug. 19, 1938.

Memoria. The following have been recorded:

Ministerio de gobierno, correos, telégrafos, colonias y obras públicas. Presented Aug. 20, 1891.

Ministerio de instrucción pública y fomento. Presented Aug. 1897; 1898.

Secretaría general de estado. Presented Oct. 20, 1899.

Ministerio de gobierno y fomento. Presented Aug. 1900; Aug. 22, 1901.

Ministerio de fomento é instrucción pública. Presented Aug. 6, 1902; Aug. 1903.

Ministerio de gobierno y fomento. Presented Aug. 6, 1904; Aug. 6, 1905; Aug. 6, 1906; Aug. 6, 1907; Aug. 6, 1908; 1909; Aug. 6, 1910; 1911; Aug. 6, 1912; Aug. 6, 1913; Aug. 6, 1914; Aug. 6, 1915; Aug. 6, 1916; Aug. 6, 1917.

Ministerio de fomento é industria. Presented Aug. 6, 1919.

Memoria de la h. Junta de gobierno presentada a la h. Convención nacional de 1920.

Ministerio de justicia y fomento. Presented 1921; Nov. 22, 1922.

Ministerio de fomento y comunicaciones. Covers 1922/23 (presented Aug. 1923); 1923/24; 1925; 1926; 1927 (presented Aug.); 1928 (presented Aug.); Congress did not meet in 1930; presented Feb. 27, 1931; Congress did not meet in 1933 and 1937.

Ministerio de obras públicas y comunicaciones. Presented Aug. 1941.

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Memoria. The following have been recorded:

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Secretaría general de estado. Presented Oct. 20, 1899.

Ministerio de gobierno y fomento. Presented Aug. 1900; Aug. 22, 1901.

Ministerio de fomento é instrucción pública. Presented Aug. 6, 1902; Aug. 1903.

Ministerio de gobierno y fomento. Presented Aug. 6, 1904; Aug. 6, 1905; Aug. 6, 1906; Aug. 6, 1907; Aug. 6, 1908; 1909; Aug. 6, 1910; 1911; Aug. 6, 1912; Aug. 6, 1913; Aug. 6, 1914; Aug. 6, 1915; Aug. 6, 1916; Aug. 6, 1917.

Ministerio de fomento é industria. Presented Aug. 6, 1919.

Memoria de la h. Junta de gobierno presentada a la h. Convención nacional de 1920.

Ministerio de justicia y fomento. Presented 1921; Nov. 22, 1922.

Ministerio de fomento y comunicaciones. Covers 1922/23 (presented Aug. 1923); 1923/24; 1925; 1926; 1927 (presented Aug.); 1928 (presented Aug.); Congress did not meet in 1930; presented Feb. 27, 1931; Congress did not meet in 1933 and 1937.

Ministerio de obras públicas y comunicaciones. Presented Aug. 1941.

COMISIÓN MIXTA FERROVIARIA BOLIVIANO-BRASILEÑA

Established as a result of the Tratado de vinculación ferroviaria of Feb. 25, 1938 and subsequent agreements concluded between Brazil and Bolivia. The Commission was authorized to plan and build the Ferrocarril Corumbá-Santa Cruz connecting Brazil and Bolivia.

Informe. 1938-1939 to date. Biennial.

COMITÉ DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS Y VIALIDAD

The organization of the committees was authorized by an executive decree of Sept. 15, 1939. The committees function in each provincial capital and are under the supervision of the Dirección general de obras públicas.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE CORREOS

Decree of Oct. 7, 1878 provides that the postal service shall be administered by a Dirección general de correos under the Ministerio de gobierno. Subsequent reglamentos of the postal services were promulgated by decrees of April 5, 1890, May 27, 1900 and July 10, 1908. Decree of Sept. 11, 1925 combines the departments of Telégrafos and Correos. International airmail service was authorized by resolution of May 21, 1932. A Dirección general de comunicaciones was established by decree of June 15, 1936, including the departments of Telégrafos and Correos, which was later transferred to the Ministerio de obras públicas y comunicaciones in 1938. A Dirección general de correos replaced the Dirección general de comunicaciones in March 1944.

A *Boletín oficial de comunicaciones* was issued. (Año I, no. 4, July 1935)

Informe. Separate annual reports have been recorded for the years 1887, 1891/92, 1895/96, 1904/05, 1905/06, 1906/07, 1910/11-1918/19, incl., 1921 and 1930 (*Memoria*) and 1931. Summary reports included in the *Memorias* of the Ministry.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE FERROCARRILES

The Dirección general de ferrocarriles was created by an executive decree of Oct. 25, 1939 which was approved by a law of April 15, 1941. The Dirección general supervises all technical, administrative, and economic matters relating to the national railways, and conducts the inspection of private railroads.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE HIDRÁULICA Y ELECTRICIDAD

The Dirección general was established by a decree of Jan. 10, 1942. Attributions of the division are given in a decree of Jan. 13, 1942.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS

The organization and attributions of the Dirección general de obras públicas are given in an executive decree of June 5, 1902. At that time the division functioned as a dependency of the Ministerio de fomento y instrucción pública. Later, by a "circular" issued by the President on Jan. 7, 1915, it became a dependency of the Ministerio de gobierno y fomento. A decree of June 28, 1926, modifying an executive decree of Mar. 30, 1926, reorganized the Dirección general and combined it with the Cuerpo nacional de ingenieros into one office.

Informe. Separate reports recorded for the years 1908-1912/13. Summary reports included in the *Memoria* of the Ministry.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE TELÉGRAFOS Y RADIOS

An Inspección general de telégrafos functioned under the Ministerio de gobierno in 1888, and regulations governing the Dirección general de telégrafos were approved by decree of Aug. 26, 1912. A decree of Sept. 11, 1925 combined the departments of Telégrafos and Correos. A Dirección general de comunicaciones was established by decree of June 15, 1936, including the departments of Telégrafos and Correos. A decree of May 31, 1939 approved the establishment of the Dirección general de radiocomunicaciones, which was created to promote the development of radio broadcasting stations. On Jan. 2, 1941, Radiocomunicaciones was combined with Telégrafos.

Publication of a *Boletín oficial de telégrafos* was authorized by decree of March 13, 1936.

Informe anual. 1904/05-1912/13, issued as *Anexo a la Memoria de gobierno y fomento*.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE VIALIDAD

Established by a decree of Dec. 4, 1941, and charged with the planning, construction, and maintenance of public roads. The Director general is appointed by the President. The Departamento de turismo was annexed to the Dirección by an executive resolution of Oct. 13, 1942, effective Nov. 1, 1942.

Boletín. No. 1, 1942 (?) to date. (Año 1, no. 5, July/Aug. 1942). Includes reports, articles, statistical data and legislation.

JUNTAS DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS DEPARTAMENTALES

An executive decree of Feb. 19, 1941 created a Junta in each department capital. The Juntas take charge of the administration, execution, and maintenance of all public works.

RADIO "ILLIMANI"

Government control over the Radio "Illimani" seems to date from a resolution of Feb. 22, 1935 when 200 shares of the Compañía radiodifusora "Illimani" were acquired.

Radio station "Illimani" became a dependency of the Ministerio de educación by an executive decree of May 16, 1940 and was transferred to the Ministerio de obras públicas by an executive decree of June 17, 1941.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

By the constitutions of 1826, 1831, and 1834 Relaciones was combined with Interior under a Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores. The constitution of 1839, in its article 83, provided that the portfolio of Relaciones exteriores should be attached to one of the four ministries established by this constitution: Interior, Hacienda, Guerra y marina and Instrucción pública. A law of Nov. 22, 1844 provided for Instrucción pública y relaciones exteriores as one of the four

ministries of the government, and the combination was preserved by the decree of Dec. 9, 1857 which established the five ministries of the epoch. A decree of Oct. 22, 1871 established the Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores. On Jan. 1, 1885 the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y colonización was established. Since 1889 the portfolio has been designated as Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto.

Culto had been previously attached to Interior (1855), to Instrucción pública (1868) and to Justicia é instrucción pública (1872-1886).

In 1943, the organization of the Ministry was as follows: Departamento político y diplomático, Departamento de tratados y congresos, Departamento jurídico y de culto, Departamento de cooperación intelectual, Departamento de límites, Asesoría económica, Departamento de biblioteca and Departamento de personal.

Archivo diplomático y consular del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Vol. 1, no. 1-Vol. 2, no. 3, cuarto trimestre de 1910-Mar./Apr. 1911.

Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y colonización (Sucre). Año 1, no. 1-11, Feb. 15, 1887-Aug. 28, 1888.

Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores (Sucre). Vol. 1, no. 1-Vol. 2, no. 4, Aug. 15, 1892-Oct. 1894. Quarterly.

Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Tomo 1, no. 1 Jan. 1929-Tomo 8, no. 12, April/June 1932.

Boletín oficial del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. No. 1, 1938 (?) to date. Contains reports of the various departments of the Ministry, laws and decrees relating to foreign affairs, treaties and documents relating to international congresses. Preceded by *Boletín informativo*, of which Año 1, no. 1, corresponds to the primer semestre 1933.

Escalafón del cuerpo diplomático boliviano (servicio activo). Feb. 1930. Register of the Bolivian diplomatic corps.

Estatuto orgánico del servicio de relaciones exteriores. 1940. Contains decree-law of Dec. 28, 1939 which approved the reorganization of the Ministry of foreign relations.

Guta administrativa consular. 1937.

Lista diplomática. Irregular with variations in title. Recorded for July 1911, Mar. 1913, Aug. 1916, April, Sept. 1918, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1934, May, Nov. 1935, Sept. 1936, Jan. 1938, 1939, July 1940, Mar. 1941, April, Oct. 1942, and Sept. 1943. Published list of resident diplomatic representatives in Bolivia. Consular and diplomatic lists are often reproduced in the *Memoria* and in the *Boletín* of the Ministry.

Memoria. The following have been recorded:

Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores. Presented Feb. 12, 1825. Congress did not meet in 1830.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto. Presented 1831.

Ministerio del interior. Presented in 1832. Includes section on foreign relations.

Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores. Presented Aug. 27, 1833.

Ministerio del interior. Presented 1834. "Contiene también lo relativo á relaciones exteriores . . ."

Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores. Presented Aug. 13, 1837; June 13, 1839; Aug. 7, 1840 (*Exposición*); Congress did not meet in 1841-42.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Presented April 23, 1843; Congress did not meet in 1845; Aug. 1846 (*Exposición*); June 1847 (*Exposición*).

Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores. Presented Aug. 6, 1848; Congress did not meet in 1849; Aug. 6, 1850; July 16, 1851; Congress did not meet in 1852-54.

Ministerio de instrucción pública y relaciones exteriores. Presented Feb. 1, 1855 (*Informe*).

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Presented Aug. 7, 1855; Aug. 7, 1857 (*Informe*); Aug. 6, 1862; May 6, 1863.

Ministerio de gobierno, culto y relaciones exteriores. Presented Aug. 6, 1863.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Presented July 28, 1864; Aug. 6, 1864. Congress did not meet in 1865-67.

Memoria que el ex-secretario jeneral de estado y actual ministro de gobierno, justicia y relaciones exteriores de la república de Bolivia presenta a la Asamblea nacional constituyente reunida en 1868. Presented Aug. 7, 1868.

Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores. Presented Aug. 8, 1870.

Secretaría jeneral de estado. Presented June 18, 1871.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Presented Oct. 10, 1872; Aug. 18, 1874.

Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores. Presented Nov. 16, 1877. Congress did not meet in 1878-79.

Secretaría general de estado. Presented June 7, 1880.

Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores. Presented July 15, 1881 (*Informe*); Aug. 1884.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y colonización. Presented Aug. 29, 1885 (*Informe*); Aug. 7, 1886; 1887; May 5, 1888 (*Anexos* only); Aug. 14, 1888.

Secretaría general de estado. Presented May 14, 1889.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto. Presented Aug. 22, 1889; Sept. 1890; Aug. 22, 1891; July 30, 1892; Sept. 9, 1893; Sept. 27, 1894; Aug. 28, 1895; Aug. 6, 1896; Aug. 14, 1897; Aug. 17, 1898.

Secretaría general de estado. Presented Oct. 20, 1899.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto. Presented Aug. 20, 1900; Aug. 16, 1901; 1902; Aug. 30, 1903; Aug. 6, 1904; Aug. 6, 1905; Aug. 6, 1906; Aug. 6, 1907; 1908; Aug. 6, 1909; Aug. 6, 1910; Aug. 6, 1911; Aug. 6, 1912; Aug. 6, 1913; Aug. 6, 1914; 1915; 1916; 1917; Aug. 6, 1918; Aug. 6, 1919.

Memoria de la h. Junta de gobierno presentada a la h. Convención nacional de 1920.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto. Presented Oct. 30, 1921; 1922; Aug. 5, 1923; Aug. 6, 1924; Aug. 1925; Aug. 6, 1926; 1927; Aug. 6, 1928; Aug. 4, 1929; Congress did not meet in 1930; March 1931 (covers 1929/30, and Jan./Feb. 1931); Aug. 6, 1934 (*Conflicto del Chaco*); not published 1935-39; presented April 15, 1940; Aug. 6, 1941.

Tratados:

Colección de tratados vigentes de la república de Bolivia, compilada, revisada y anotada por Luis Iturralde Chinel. 1941-42. 5 vols. Vol. 1-3 are devoted to multilateral conventions and vol. 4-5, to bilateral agreements.

In addition, there are the following earlier treaty collections:

Gutiérrez, José R.: *Colección de los tratados y convenciones celebrados por la república de Bolivia con los estados extranjeros*. Edición autorizada por el Supremo Gobierno. Santiago, Imprenta de "El Independiente," 1869.

Recopilación de tratados, convenciones, y actos diplomáticos celebrados por la república de Bolivia. Edición oficial. La Paz, J. M. Gamarra, 1904. 3 vols.

Tratados vigentes. Santiago de Chile, Imp. Franco-Chilena, 1908. Issued as *Anexos* to the *Memoria* of the Ministry presented in 1908.

Tratados vigentes. Valparaíso, Soc. imprenta y litografía universo, 1913. Issued as *Anexos* to the *Memoria* of the Ministry presented in 1913.

Tratados vigentes, 1825-1925. La Paz, 1925. 3 vols. Published as *Anexos* to the *Memoria* of the Ministry presented in 1925.

Reports of the Bolivian delegations to recent international conferences:

Conferencia interamericana de consolidación de la paz. (Buenos Aires, Dec. 1-23, 1936). *Informe de la delegación de Bolivia.* Buenos Aires, 1936.

Reunión de consulta entre los ministros de relaciones exteriores de las Repúblicas americanas (Panamá, Sept. 23-Oct. 3, 1939). *Informe de la delegación de Bolivia.* 1939. Included in the *Anexos* to the *Memoria* of the Ministry, 1940.

Conferencia regional de los países del Plata. (Montevideo, Jan. 27-Feb. 6, 1941). *Informe de la secretaría de la delegación de Bolivia.* La Paz, Editorial Universo, 1941.

In addition, there may be mentioned the work, *Instituto de altos estudios y universidad interamericana. Ponencia presentada por Bolivia al octavo Congreso científico americano en Washington, (May 10-18, 1940)* which was issued in 1940 as *Publicaciones del Centro boliviano de investigaciones de derecho internacional* (Ministerio de relaciones exteriores) no. 2.

The following separately printed diplomatic documents may also be mentioned:

1909: *El arbitraje entre las repúblicas de Bolivia y el Perú y su última negociación sobre fronteras: documentos diplomáticos.*

1920: *Libro rojo, contiene los últimos documentos de la cancillería de Bolivia, relativos a la reintegración marítima de la república.*

1920: *Notas cablegráficas dirigidas a la cancillería del Perú en respuesta a las que esta pasó a Bolivia.*

1920: *La pretensiones de Bolivia sobre Arica.*

1922: *La cuestión de límites pendiente con la República Argentina.*

1922: *Las salitreras del toco.*

1927: *Opiniones chilenas y peruanas sobre el problema del Pacífico.*

1927: *El problema del Pacífico y la fórmula de solución del secretario de los Estados Unidos.*

1929: *Actas y documentos de las conferencias de plenipotenciarios bolivianos y paraguayos realizados en Buenos Aires bajo los auspicios del gobierno argentino.*

1929: *Documentos relativos a la agresión del Paraguay contra el fortín boliviano Vanguardia.*

1929: *Notas y el memorandum contra el Tratado de arbitraje argentino-paraguayo de 1876.*

1929: *La reintegración marítima de Bolivia. Reservas de su cancillería, al Tratado chileno-peruano sobre la soberanía de Tacna y Arica.*

1933: *La Conferencia de Mendoza y el conflicto del Chaco.*

DEPARTAMENTO DE PROPAGANDA Y PRENSA

An executive decree of Dec. 20, 1932 created a Departamento de propaganda to unify the propaganda agencies. The Departamento de propaganda y prensa was established by an executive decree of April 18, 1936 and charged with the

supervision of all propaganda and publicity for use outside of Bolivia. The department cooperated with the Sección exterior of the Departamento nacional de propaganda in the Ministerio de gobierno. All information services were consolidated early in 1944 under the Ministerio de gobierno.

DEPARTAMENTO DE COOPERACIÓN INTELECTUAL

The department was created by a ministerial resolution of Nov. 23, 1939 in order to stimulate the literary, artistic, and scientific production of the country and to develop intellectual cooperation with other countries. The work of the department complements that of the Comisión boliviana de cooperación intelectual, an institution which was reorganized simultaneously with the creation of the department.

Cuentos bolivianos. 1940. A collection of Bolivian stories compiled by Raúl Botelho Gosálvez.

El hombre y el paisaje de Bolivia. 1941.

Poetas nuevos de Bolivia. 1941. An anthology of poetry compiled by Guillermo Viscarra Fabre.

Publicaciones. 1. *Cooperación intelectual (antecedentes y desenvolvimiento).* 1940. Includes a list of the conventions and agreements concerning intellectual and cultural interchange, exchange of publications and literary property to which Bolivia is a party.

DEPARTAMENTO DE LÍMITES

Created as the Departamento nacional de fronteras by a decree-law of Dec. 14, 1939, and designated later as the Departamento de límites by a decree-law of Dec. 28, 1939.

Las fronteras de Bolivia. 1941.

The Consulate general of Bolivia in New York City has issued a periodical publication *Bolivia*, beginning with no. 1, Sept. 1926. Similar publications have been issued in more recent years by Consulates in other countries.

Ministerio del Trabajo, Salubridad y Previsión Social

The Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social was established by decree of May 17, 1936, attributions being defined by decree of June 2, 1936. Compulsory labor for all residents and citizens of the Republic was established by decree of July 6, 1936 as an emergency measure and regulations were issued by decree of July 24, 1936. Compulsory unionization of labor was established by decree of Aug. 19, 1936. At times, in 1937 and 1938, the Ministry was referred to as Ministerio del trabajo, previsión social y salubridad (occasionally sanidad). The public health section became a separate ministry by decree of Aug. 20, 1938. By decree of Nov. 8, 1940, the Ministerio de higiene y salubridad and the Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social were combined, and the designation of Ministerio del trabajo, salubridad y previsión social was given to the new Ministry.

Boletín del Ministerio del trabajo, salubridad y previsión social. No. 1-6, Sept. 1937-June 1941. Issued irregularly. No. 1, *Boletín del Ministerio del trabajo, previsión social y salubridad*, dated Sept. 1937; no. 2, Jan. 1938; no. 3, *Boletín del*

despacho de previsión social del Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social, dated Oct. 1938; no. 4 and 5, *Boletín del Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social*, dated 1939 and June 1940, respectively; no. 6, June [i. e. Oct.] 1941. Includes reports of the bureaus, articles, as well as decree-laws, decrees and resolutions of the Ministry.

Memoria. Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social. Presented Aug. 1940. Ministerio del trabajo, salubridad y previsión social. Presented Aug. 1941.

Proyecto de Código del trabajo preparado . . . por los señores: Remberto Capriles R., Gastón Arduz Eguta, 1942.

Publicaciones del Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social No. 1, *Introducción de los seguros sociales en Bolivia*, 1940; No. 2, *Legislación del trabajo en Bolivia*. 1940.

Revista del trabajo. Órgano del Ministerio del trabajo, salubridad y previsión social. Año I, no. 1, [1944]. Includes the report of the Comisión mixta boliviana americana del trabajo, 1943, of which Mr. Calvert Magruder was chairman.

The Ministerio de higiene y salubridad which was absorbed by the Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social by decree of Nov. 8, 1940, had been established by law of Aug. 20, 1938 and reorganized by executive decree of May 30, 1939. Decree of June 6, 1939 approved the estatuto orgánico of the Ministry. Functions included the supervision of the various hospitals and laboratories, the Instituto nacional de bacteriología and the various services pertaining to public health and hygiene. Added functions, including vaccination and prophylactic service, rural sanitation, maternal and child welfare, and supervision of the asylums, were given in decree of Nov. 12, 1940.

Boletín del Ministerio de higiene y salubridad. Año I, no. 1, Dec. 1938-Año 2, no. 2, April/June 1939. Quarterly. Contains articles on hygiene and public health and legislation relative to the work of the ministry. Included also are reports on the various dependencies of the Ministry.

ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE INSTITUCIONES DE BENEFICENCIA

Established by decree-law of Aug. 16, 1939. The State maintains relations with private welfare organizations through the Association, to which all such organizations are members.

CAJA DE JUBILACIONES ADMINISTRATIVAS

See Ministerio de hacienda.

CAJA DE SEGURO Y AHORRO OBRERO

A law of Jan. 25, 1924 established obligatory savings for workmen. Regulations based on this law were issued by a decree of July 21, 1924. The Caja itself was created by a decree of May 22, 1935 replacing the former Sección de ahorro obligatorio de obreros of the Banco de la Nación. Regulations governing the organization of the Caja were approved by a resolution of Nov. 13, 1935. Textile workers were included by a decree of Jan. 27, 1939. The investment and allocation of funds by the Caja were regulated by a decree of Aug. 2, 1939.

Memoria. The first report covers 1935-39; the second report covers 1940-1942. A summary report appears in the *Memoria* of the Superintendencia de bancos.

Protección social. Año 1, no. 1, 1938 to date. Monthly. Contains articles and general information on social security, worker's living conditions and compensation, as well as recent legislation.

CAJA NACIONAL DE JUBILACIONES, PENSIONES Y MONTEPÍOS DE PERIODISTAS

The Caja was established by a decree-law of May 10, 1938, enacted into law by the Convención nacional and promulgated Nov. 16, 1938. By a decree of Oct. 2, 1940 the Caja de seguro y ahorro obrero was charged with the collection and administration of the funds of the Caja through an independent section.

CAJA NACIONAL DE JUBILACIONES, PENSIONES Y MONTEPÍOS PARA OBREROS GRÁFICOS

Established by a law promulgated Nov. 16, 1938.

COMITÉ CONSULTIVO CENTRAL "PRO VIVIENDA OBRERA"

Established by decree of June 28, 1939 to promote housing projects for laborers with funds of the Caja de seguro y ahorro obrero. The decree provided for the setting up of housing funds, and another decree of the same date outlined the regulations governing the organization of committees for workers' housing (Comités pro vivienda obrera) which were to control and supervise the expenditures of funds.

COMITÉ NACIONAL DE DEFENSA CONTRA LA TUBERCULOSIS

The Committee was created by a decree of April 27, 1939 to coordinate and direct a campaign against tuberculosis in Bolivia.

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE VIVIENDA

To promote low cost housing for workers, Consejos de vivienda were set up in the capitals of each department by decree of May 24, 1939. A Consejo superior de vivienda was established in La Paz.

See also Comité consultivo central "Pro vivienda obrera".

CORTE NACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

The law of industrial accidents of Jan. 19, 1924 made provision for the establishment under the Ministerio de industria of the Departamento nacional del trabajo, which was to pass on claims for indemnization in accordance with the regulations based on this law as approved by decree of July 21, 1924. The organization of the Departamento nacional del trabajo was approved by law of March 18, 1926. This law also contained provisions for an Inspección general del trabajo. A law of Feb. 12, 1927 established the Dirección general del trabajo as the central office. By a decree of March 2, 1940, the designation of Judicatura del trabajo was given to the former Departamento nacional del trabajo and the former Jefaturas de distrito were designated as Juzgados del trabajo. In place of the Dirección general del trabajo, the Corte nacional del trabajo was formed. The Inspección general del trabajo apparently was continued by the Ministry.

Boletín del trabajo. Año I, no. 1, May 1927—no. 35, Oct. 1941. Irregular, although issued monthly in the beginning. Includes labor legislation, reports on labor, and articles. *See Revista del trabajo*, general publications of the Ministry.

DEPARTAMENTO DE LUCHA ANTIVENÉREA

Created by an executive decree of June 8, 1940 to direct a campaign against venereal diseases.

DEPARTAMENTO DE PROTECCIÓN SOCIAL

The department was established by a decree of Nov. 28, 1938 and is under the immediate supervision of the Servicio de previsión social.

DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DE HIGIENE Y SALUBRIDAD

A Dirección general de sanidad pública was established by law of Dec. 5, 1906 as a dependency of the Ministerio de gobierno and charged with the supervision of the services of public hygiene, health and welfare. A Departamento nacional de higiene y salubridad was established in the Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social by decree of July 15, 1936, fusing the services of the Dirección general de sanidad, Sanidad escolar, and the organizations combating tuberculosis, malaria and yellow fever. By decree of Aug. 8, 1940, the Ministerio de higiene y salubridad was created, but was again made part of the Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social by decree of Nov. 8, 1940.

Boletín de la Dirección general de sanidad pública. Año I, no. 1, Aug. 1929—Año 5, no. 8, 1935. Contains articles, reports, laws, and decrees relating to public health.

DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

See Corte nacional del trabajo.

DIRECCIÓN DE HIGIENE INDUSTRIAL, URBANA Y RURAL

A decree of Feb. 13, 1939 approved the organization of the Dirección. The Sección higiene industrial is charged with the organization and supervision of hygienic and sanitary working conditions in mines, shops, etc. The Sección higiene urbana was formerly the Dirección de higiene y sanidad. It has charge of all services concerned with urban sanitation. The Sección higiene rural is charged with the study and improvement of hygienic conditions of the rural population. A report of the Dirección was included in the *Boletín del Ministerio de higiene y salubridad*, 1938-39.

DIRECCIÓN DE SANIDAD ESCOLAR

Regulations governing the functions of the Dirección were approved by a decree of Dec. 7, 1938 and provide a health service for the faculty and students of the public schools. A report of the activities of the Dirección was included in the *Boletín del Ministerio de higiene y salubridad*, 1938-39.

DIRECCIÓN DE SERVICIOS DENTALES

A decree of April 13, 1939 put into operation regulations governing the functions of the Servicios dentales. The ministers in the offices of Higiene y salubridad and Educación are charged with the execution and fulfillment of the decree. A report of the Dirección was included in the *Boletín del Ministerio de higiene y salubridad*, 1938-39.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL TRABAJO

See Corte nacional del trabajo.

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE BACTERIOLOGÍA

Established under the Ministerio de gobierno y fomento about 1910, the reglamento being approved on Dec. 31, 1914. The Institute was transferred to the Ministerio de instrucción pública by decree of March 22, 1930 and placed under the Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social in 1936.

Revista de bacteriología e higiene. Vol. 1-6, 1912-20.

Suplemento del Instituto nacional de bacteriología. Recorded for the years 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1940. Includes scientific articles, as well as reports of the Institute.

LABORATORIO MILITAR

The Laboratory became a dependency of the Ministry by a decree of Feb. 8, 1939. The ministers of Defensa nacional and Higiene y salubridad were charged with the execution and fulfillment of the decree.

LOTERÍA NACIONAL DE BENEFICENCIA Y SALUBRIDAD

Established by law of April 23, 1928. Regulations governing the functions of the national lottery are given in a decree of Feb. 26, 1930. Brief reports are included in the *Memoria* of the Comisión fiscal permanente for 1928/29-1930/31.

PATRONATO NACIONAL DE MENORES Y HUÉRFANOS DE GUERRA

A Patronato nacional de menores was created by decree of June 14, 1937 and placed under the Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social by decree of Oct. 14, 1938. A Patronato nacional de huérfanos de guerra was created by decree of March 8, 1934 as a dependency of the Ministerio de defensa nacional. By decree-law of March 6, 1937, it became a dependency of the Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social. It merged with the Patronato nacional de menores by decree of April 13, 1939.

SERVICIO DE LUCHA CONTRA EL CÁNCER

Created by a supreme decree of Feb. 24, 1942.

Contraloría General

The Contraloría general was created by law of May 5, 1928 as a result of the Kemmerer Mission to Bolivia. It is independent of all the ministries and of all other officers of the government with the exception of the President of the republic. It is a clearing house for all financial transactions of the government. The comptroller general is appointed by the President upon nomination by the Senate.

The law of May 5, 1928, art. 52, revokes the Ley orgánica del Tribunal nacional de cuentas of Nov. 28, 1883 and its reglamento approved by law of Dec. 1, 1909.

Cálculo de las entradas ordinarias relativas al presupuesto nacional. Estimates of revenue with citation to the law or decree governing the tax or other levy, prepared by the Contraloría general, have been issued for the years 1930 and 1931. For 1929, it was prepared by the Oficina técnica of the Ministerio de hacienda.

A similar publication for the departments, *Cálculo de las entradas ordinarias y extraordinarias relativas a los presupuestos* was issued for 1929 and 1930, and similar individual estimates of revenue were issued for the Departments of Beni,

Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Oruro, Potosí, Santa Cruz and Tarija under the title *Cálculo de las entradas ordinarias relativas al presupuesto departamental del . . . correspondiente a 1931*.

Cuenta general de la nación, issued also as *Cuenta general del ejercicio financiero* and *Cuenta general de la gestión económica*. The financial report on the state of the finances of the Republic was earlier prepared by the *Tesorería nacional*. The following have been recorded: 1873, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1896, 1897, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1905-21, incl., 1935, and 1940.

Disposiciones legales; intervención general. 1942. Regulations and instructions in force. Also contains law of May 5, 1928 which created the Contraloría general.

Informe. Reports have been recorded for the first semester of 1929, for 1931 and for 1932-33. A summary report is included in the *Memoria* of the Ministerio de hacienda presented in 1929.

Presupuesto general. See under Ministerio de hacienda y estadística.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

JUDICIAL authority of Bolivia is vested by the Constitution in a Supreme Court, located at Sucre, and in the district courts and tribunals which may be established by law. The Corte suprema de justicia is composed of ten judges, elected for a period of ten years. The Supreme Court has for short periods of time been styled Corte de casación and Supremo tribunal de justicia.

For a history of the court, see *La Corte suprema de justicia de Bolivia, su historia y su jurisprudencia*, by Luis Paz. Sucre, 1910.

Discurso pronunciado por el presidente de la excma. Corte suprema de justicia en la apertura del año judicial. Issued annually as an extraordinary number of the *Gaceta judicial* and at times issued in separate pamphlet form. On the occasion of the first Centenary of the proclamation of independence of Bolivia, a compilation of addresses from 1827 to 1927, incl., was issued, under the title *Discursos de los presidentes en su fundación y en la apertura de los años judiciales. Homenaje en el primer Centenario.* A volume entitled *Jurisprudencia y doctrinas expuestas en correspondencia y circulares de sus presidentes* was also issued on the same occasion.

Gaceta judicial. Año 1, no. 1, May 10, 1858 to date. Includes the decisions and other proceedings of the court. A *Compendio de la Gaceta judicial*, giving a summary of the decisions from 1858 to 1897, was issued at Sucre in 1898-1900, four volumes in three.

Informaciones judiciales. *Contiene los discursos de los presidentes de corte, en la apertura del año judicial . . . y los informes de las fiscalías de distrito.* Recorded for the years 1915, 1917, 1918 and 1919. In 1907 and 1908 issued as *Informaciones de los presidentes de corte.*

MINISTERIO PÚBLICO

According to the Constitution, the office of the government attorney (Ministerio público) is exercised by commissions which the legislative body designates, by the attorney general and other officials especially empowered by law.

INDEX

	Page		Page
Acad. de bellas artes.....	31	<i>Archivo general de la nación, Boletín y catálogo del.....</i>	28
Acad. de derecho "Bolívar".....	30	Archivo nac.....	28
Acad. de idiomas.....	32	Archivo nacionales, Biblioteca y.....	5, 28
Acad. de la lengua.....	32	Ardus Eguita, Gastón.....	52
Acad. nac. de bellas artes.....	28	Arqueológica de Bolivia, Soc.....	32
<i>Actas y documentos de las conferencias de plenipotenciarios bolivianos.....</i>	50	Arquitectura, Escuela de.....	31
<i>Actos administrativos del gobierno provisorio durante la Secretaría general.....</i>	10	Arrojo, Manuel López-Rey.....	35
<i>La actualidad. Órgano oficial.....</i>	9	Arsenal de guerra.....	21
Adquisiciones.....	40	<i>Arte de los metales.....</i>	26
Aduanas, Dirección general de.....	40, 42	Artes aplicadas, Escuela de.....	28
Aduanas, Ley orgánica de.....	40	Asamblea constituyente.....	12
<i>Aduanas, Revista de.....</i>	41	Asamblea nac.....	12
Aduanera, Ley orgánica de administración.....	40	Asesoría económica.....	48
Aeronáutica, Dirección de.....	20	Asociación nac. de instituciones de beneficencia.....	52
Agencias de informaciones periodísticas extranjeras y nacionales, Registro de.....	38	Asoc. nac. de mineros medianos.....	23
<i>Agricultura, Colonización y.....</i>	17	Asuntos indígenas, Depto. de.....	29
<i>Agricultura, Dirección general de.....</i>	16, 21	Avalúos, Tribunal superior de.....	40
<i>Agricultura, Escuela de.....</i>	31	Aviación, Escuela militar de.....	20
<i>Agricultura, Ministerio de.....</i>	15	Bacteriología, Instituto nac. de.....	55
<i>Agricultura, Obras sobre.....</i>	30	<i>Bacteriología e higiene, Revista de.....</i>	55
<i>Agricultura, Revista de colonización y.....</i>	17	Balances mineros.....	41, 43
<i>Agricultura, colonización é inmigración, Ministerio de.....</i>	16	<i>Balanza internacional de pagos de Bolivia.....</i>	41
<i>Agricultura, ganadería y colonización, Ministerio de.....</i>	5, 15, 16, 17	Ballivián, M. V.....	30, 42, 43
<i>Agricultura, ganadería y colonización, Revista de.....</i>	17	Banco agrícola.....	38, 44
<i>Agricultura, regadío, colonización é inmigración, Ministerio de.....</i>	16, 17	Banco central de Bolivia.....	4, 7, 38, 44
<i>Agricultura, regadío y colonización, Ministerio de.....</i>	15, 16	Banco central de Bolivia, <i>Boletín.....</i>	4, 7, 38
<i>Agricultura y ganadería, Dirección general de.....</i>	17	Banco de la nación boliviana.....	38, 39
<i>Agricultura y ganadería, Revista de.....</i>	17	Banco hipotecario nac.....	39, 44
<i>Agronomía, Boletín de.....</i>	30	Banco mercantil.....	44
<i>Agronomía, Escuela superior de.....</i>	31	Banco minero de Bolivia.....	22, 23, 39, 44
<i>Agronomía y veterinaria, Escuela-granja de.....</i>	41	<i>Banco minero, Boletín del.....</i>	39, 44
Agropecuaria.....	26	Banco nac. de Bolivia.....	39, 44
Agüero, Caspar de Escalona.....	28	Banco popular del Perú.....	44
Ahlfeld, Federico.....	24	Bancos, Superintendencia de.....	39, 44
Ahorro obligatorio de obreros, Sección de.....	52	<i>Bancos de rescate y fomento minero.....</i>	23
Almacén general del ejército.....	21	Barba, Alvaro Alonso.....	26
Almacenes.....	40	Bellas artes, Acad. de.....	31
<i>Altos estudios y universidad interamericana, Instituto de.....</i>	60	Bellas artes, Acad. nac. de.....	28
<i>Amautta.....</i>	29	Bellas artes, Dirección general de.....	20
<i>Anales.....</i>	28	Bellas artes, Instituto de.....	31
<i>Anales de la villa imperial de Potosí.....</i>	26	Beneficencia y salubridad, Lotería nac. de.....	55
<i>Anteproyecto del Código civil boliviano.....</i>	35	<i>Bibliografía del periodismo militar.....</i>	19
Anuario.....	10	Biblioteca, Depto. de.....	48
Anuario administrativo.....	4, 7, 10, 11	Biblioteca boliviana.....	26
Anuario administrativo i político de Bolivia.....	10	<i>Biblioteca boliviana: Catálogo de la sección de libros y folletos.....</i>	5
Anuario de disposiciones administrativas.....	10	<i>Biblioteca del Ministerio de defensa nac.....</i>	18
Anuario de leyes, decretos y resoluciones supremas (título varios).....	10, 11	<i>Biblioteca del oficial.....</i>	20
Anuario de los años . . . comercio exterior.....	42	Biblioteca nac.....	28
Anuario geográfico y estadístico de la República de Bolivia.....	41	Biblioteca nac., Catálogo de la.....	28
Anuario legislativo.....	4, 7, 11, 12	<i>Biblioteca popular.....</i>	30
Anuario 1929, economía y finanzas.....	42	Bibliotecas universitarias central.....	30
Aprovisionamiento del estado, Dirección de.....	40	Bibliotecas y archivo nacionales.....	5, 28
Arancel aduanero de importaciones.....	40	<i>Biblioteca y archivo nacionales, Revista de la.....</i>	28
Araoz, M. C.....	11	Bienes de funcionarios públicos, Registro nac. de.....	36
<i>El arbitraje entre las repúblicas de Bolivia y el Perú.....</i>	50	Bilbao, Pio Caceres.....	12
Archivo de Mizque, reales cédulas, expedientes.....	28	Biología, Instituto oriental de.....	16, 24
Archivo de Mojos y Chiquitos.....	28	Bioquímica y farmacia, Escuela de.....	31
Archivo diplomático y consular.....	48	Blacutt, O. C.....	23
		Bianco, F.....	42
		Bianco, F. A.....	42
		<i>Boletín. See under agency.....</i>	
		<i>Boletín. Publicación oficial.....</i>	9
		<i>Boletín agrícola del Ministerio de colonización y agricultura.....</i>	17
		<i>Boletín anual.....</i>	41
		<i>Boletín de agronomía.....</i>	17

	Page		Page
Boletín de instrucción.....	26	Ciencias biológicas, Instituto de.....	31
Boletín de instrucción pública.....	26	Ciencias de educación, Escuela de filosofía y	31
Boletín de la guerra.....	18	letras y.....	31
Boletín de minas.....	25	Ciencias económicas, Facultad de.....	31
Boletín del ejército.....	18	Ciencias económicas y financieras, Escuela de	31
Boletín del trabajo.....	53	Ciencias exactas, Facultad de.....	31
Boletín departamental.....	22, 25	Ciencias exactas, Instituto de.....	31
Boletín informativo.....	48	Ciencias médicas, Facultad de.....	32
Boletín informativo del Ministerio de economía		Ciencias sociales, Facultad de.....	31
nac.....	17, 22, 24	Ciencias sociales, Instituto de.....	31
Boletín informativo para el exterior.....	35	Cleven, N. A. N.....	5
Boletín mensual de información estadística.....	42	El cobre en Bolivia.....	43
Boletín mensual del tiempo.....	17	Cochabamba, Depto. de.....	42
Boletín militar.....	18	Cochabamba, Univ. autónoma de.....	30
Boletín oficial. See under agency.....		Código civil boliviano, Anteproyecto del.....	35
Boletín oficial.....	8, 9, 10	Código del trabajo, Proyecto de.....	52
Boletín oficial de comunicaciones.....	46	Código penal, Proyecto oficial de.....	35
Boletín oficial de impuestos internos.....	43	Colección de los tratados : convenciones.....	49
Boletín oficial de telégrafos.....	47	Colección de tratados sobre comercio, Derecho in-	
Boletín oficial del Ministerio de economía nac.....	22, 25	ternacional comercial bol.....	40
Boletín y catálogo del Archivo general de la nación		Colección oficial de leyes (title varies).....	10
Bolivia.....	51	Colegio militar.....	19
Bolivia, el petróleo y la Standard oil co.....	25	Colonias y agricultura, Ministerio de.....	15, 16, 17
Bolivia y The Standard oil company.....	25	Colonización, Dirección general de.....	16
El boliviano.....	7	Colonización, Ministerio de.....	16
Boqueteo estadístico de Bolivia.....	42	Colonización, Revista de agricultura, ganadería y	17
Boqueteo histórico parlamentario, 1825-1925.....	12	Colonización y agricultura.....	17
		Colonización y agricultura, Ministerio de.....	16, 17
		Colonización y agricultura, Revista de.....	17
		Columba de Ingaui.....	8
Caceres Bilbao, Pfo.....	12	Comercio, Facultad de.....	31
Caja de crédito popular.....	44	Comercio, Instituto superior de.....	31
Caja de jubilaciones administrativas.....	30, 44, 52	Comercio especial de Bolivia.....	40, 41, 42
Caja de jubilaciones del magisterio.....	44	Comercio exterior.....	41
Caja de jubilaciones ferroviarias y ramas		Comercio exterior, Anuario de los años.....	42
anexas.....	44	Comercio exterior de Bolivia.....	42
Caja de seguro y ahorro obrero.....	44, 52, 53	Comercio Interior y exterior.....	24
Caja nac. de jubilaciones, pensiones y mon-		Comercio y aduanas, Sección.....	41
tepíos de periodistas.....	53	Comisión boliviana de cooperación intelectual.....	51
Caja nac. de jubilaciones, pensiones y mon-		Comisión cartográfica.....	18, 21
tepíos para obreros gráficos.....	53	Comisión codificadora nac.....	35
Cajas de provisión social, Inspección de com-		Comisión codificadora nac., Boletín.....	35
pañías de seguros y.....	44	Comisión fiscal permanente.....	39, 40, 44, 55
Cajas de provisión social, Intendencia de soc.		Comisión mixta boliviana americana del tra-	
anónimas, compañías de seguros y.....	44	bajo.....	52
Calancha, Antonio de la.....	26	Comisión mixta ferroviaria boliviano-brasileña	46
Cálculo de las entradas ordinarias relativas al		Comisión nac. de crédito público.....	44
presupuesto departamental.....	56	Comité consultivo central "pro vivienda	
Cálculo de las entradas ordinarias relativas al		obrera".....	53
presupuesto nac.....	55	Comité de defensa antiáerea.....	19, 20
Cámara de diputados.....	12	Comité de fomento agropecuario.....	23
Cámara de senadores.....	12	Comité de investigación de la producción del	
Camargo Blacutt, Carlos.....	23	estaño.....	22
El cáncer, Servicio de lucha contra.....	55	Comité nac. de defensa contra la tuberculosis.....	53
Cañeto y Domínguez, Pedro Vicente.....	26	Comité nac. de lana.....	23
Capriles R., Remberto.....	23	Comité regulador de precios.....	23
Carta informativa.....	24	Comité y Fondo nac. de fomento agropecuario.....	23
"Cartilla de oro".....	30	Comités de obras públicas y vitalidad.....	46
Casa nac. de moneda.....	57	Compañía radiodifusora "Ilumani".....	47
Casación, Corte de.....	28	Compañía recaudadora nac.....	40
Catálogo cronológico de la Época colonial.....	28	Compañías de seguros.....	44
Catálogo de la Biblioteca nac.....	28	Compañías de seguros y cajas de provisión	
Catálogo de la sección de libros y folletos, Biblio-		social, Inspección de.....	44
teca boliviana.....	5	Compañías de seguros y cajas de provisión	
Catálogo del Archivo general de la nación,		social, Intendencia de soc. anon.....	44
Boletín y.....	28	Compendio de la Gaceta judicial.....	57
Catálogo general de las publicaciones ingresadas		Comunicaciones, Boletín oficial de.....	46
durante el año.....	17	Comunicadores, Dirección general de.....	46, 47
Catálogo por el sistema decimal.....	28	El Cóndor de Bolivia.....	7
La causa nacional. Periódico oficial.....	9	Cor.federación Perú-Boliviana.....	8, 11
Caviedes, V. Y.....	22	Confederación Perú-Boliviana, Pacto de la.....	11
Censo demográfico de La Paz.....	42	La Conferencia de Mendoza y el conflicto del	
Censo general.....	42	Chaco.....	50
Censo general de la República de Bolivia.....	42	Conferencia interamericana de consolidación	
Censura, Dirección general de propaganda y.....	42	de la paz.....	50
Centenario, Homenaje en el primer.....	57	Conferencia regional de los países del Plata.....	50
Centenario de su fundación, 1825-1925, Primer.....	25	Conflicto del Chaco.....	49
Centro boliviano de investigaciones de derecho		Confrontación y control de materiales adquiri-	
internacional, Publ. del.....	50	dos.....	40
Centro de propaganda y defensa nac.....	18	Congreso constitucional.....	12
Chuquisaca, Univ. de.....	32		
Ciencias biológicas, Facultad de.....	31		

	Page		Page
Congreso constituyente.....	12	Depto. de personal.....	48
Congreso nac.....	12	Depto. de propaganda.....	35, 50
Congreso ordinario y extraordinario.....	12	Depto. de propaganda y prensa.....	35, 50
Consejo consultivo técnico de hacienda.....	40	Depto. de protección social.....	54
Consejo nac. de economía.....	24, 40	Depto. de tratados y congresos.....	48
Consejo nac. de educación.....	29	Depto. jurídico y de culto.....	48
Consejo nac. de educación, <i>Revisión</i>	29	Depto. nac. de fronteras.....	51
Consejo superior de defensa nac.....	19	Depto. nac. de higiene y salubridad.....	54
Consejo superior de vivienda.....	53	Depto. nac. de propaganda.....	35, 51
Consejo supremo de economía.....	40	Depto. nac. del trabajo.....	53, 54
Consejo supremo de guerra.....	19, 21	Depto. político y diplomático.....	48
Consejos universitarios.....	30	Derecho "Bolívar", Acad. de.....	30
Constitución política de Bolivia.....	11	Derecho, ciencias sociales, políticas y económicas, Facultad de.....	30
Constitución política de la república de Bolivia, leyes y disposiciones más usuales.....	5, 11	Derecho, ciencias sociales y políticas, Facultad de.....	31
El constitucional.....	8	Derecho e Ingeniería, Facultad de.....	31
Constitución.....	11	Derecho internacional, Centro boliviano de investigaciones de.....	50
Consular, <i>Guía administrativa</i>	48	Derecho internacional comercial boliviano, colección de tratados.....	40
Contaduría general de hacienda pública.....	45	Derecho y ciencias políticas, Escuela de.....	31
Contraloría, Depto. de.....	38	Derecho y ciencias sociales y políticas, Facultad de.....	31, 32
Contraloría general.....	5, 23, 45, 55	Deuda pública nac., departamental, municipal.....	43
Contratos y contabilidad.....	40	<i>El Diario</i>	7
Convención nac.....	12	Diario de debates.....	12
Cooperación intelectual (antecedentes y desenvolvimiento).....	51	Diario oficial de la república de Bolivia.....	9
Cooperación intelectual, Comisión boliviana de.....	51	Díaz A., Julio.....	18
Cooperación intelectual, Depto. de.....	48, 51	Diccionario geográfico de la república de Bolivia.....	42
Corporación boliviana de fomento.....	24	Diccionario geográfico del Depto. de Chuquisaca.....	42
La Corporación boliviana de fomento (sus orígenes, organización y actividad).....	24	17 de diciembre. Gaceta oficial.....	8
Correos, Dirección general de.....	46	Digesto de legislación.....	11
Corte de casación.....	57	Dirección de aeronáutica.....	20
Corte marcial.....	20, 21	Dirección de aprovisionamiento del estado.....	40
Corte nac. del trabajo.....	53	Dirección de economía rural.....	16
Corte suprema de justicia.....	5, 35, 57	Dirección de higiene industrial, urbana y rural.....	54
La Corte suprema de justicia de Bolivia, su historia y su jurisprudencia.....	57	Dirección de higiene y sanidad.....	54
Costos y control.....	24	Dirección de pensiones y jubilaciones militares.....	20
Crédito hipotecario de Bolivia.....	44	Dirección de sanidad escolar.....	54
Crédito popular, Caja de.....	44	Dirección de sanidad militar.....	20
Crédito público, Comisión nac. de.....	44	Dirección de servicios dentales.....	54
Crédito rural, Depto. de.....	38, 40	Dirección general de aduanas.....	40, 42
Crónica moralizada (páginas selectas).....	26	Dirección general de agricultura.....	16, 21
Cruz roja boliviana.....	20	Dirección general de agricultura y ganadería.....	17
Cuadernos sobre derecho y ciencias sociales.....	30	Dirección general de agricultura y Servicio de fomento agrícola.....	16
Cuadro comparativo sobre el movimiento de exportación de minerales.....	42	Dirección general de bellas artes.....	29
Cuadros correspondiente al año 1886.....	42	Dirección general de colonización.....	16
Cuadros de estadística escolar; enseñanza media 1941.....	29	Dirección general de comunicaciones.....	46, 47
Cuenta general de la nación.....	56	Dirección general de correos.....	46
Cuentas, Tribunal nac. de.....	45, 55	Dirección general de educación.....	29
Cuentos bolivianos.....	51	Dirección general de estadística.....	41, 42
Cuerpo diplomático boliviano, Escalafón del.....	48	Dirección general de estadística y estudios geográficos.....	41, 43
Cuerpo nac. de ingenieros.....	46	Dirección general de ferrocarriles.....	46
La cuestión de límites pendiente con la República Argentina.....	50	Dirección general de ganadería.....	16
Culto e instrucción pública, Ministerio de.....	14, 26, 27	Dirección general de hidrografía y electricidad.....	46
		Dirección general de impuestos internos.....	43
Dalencé, José M.....	42	Dirección general de industria y comercio.....	21, 24
Defensa antiaérea, Comité de.....	19, 20	Dirección general de instrucción primaria, secundaria y normal.....	28
Defensa contra la tuberculosis, Comité nac. de.....	53	Dirección general de la renta de alcoholes e impuestos internos.....	43
Defensa nac., Consejo superior de.....	19	Dirección general de minas.....	21
Defensa nac., Ministerio de.....	5, 15, 18, 55	Dirección general de minas y petróleo.....	21, 24
Defensa nac. y colonización, Ministerio de.....	15	Dirección general de minas y petróleo, <i>Bolivia</i>	24
La Democracia. Periódico oficial.....	9	Dirección general de obras públicas.....	46
Demografía.....	42	Dirección general de policía.....	36
Demografía, Sección.....	41	Dirección general de presupuesto.....	38, 44
Depto. de asuntos indígenas.....	29	Dirección general de presupuesto, crédito público y amortizaciones.....	43, 44
Depto. de biblioteca.....	48	Dirección general de propaganda e informaciones.....	35
Depto. de Cochabamba.....	42	Dirección general de propaganda y censura.....	38
Depto. de contraloría.....	38	Dirección general de radiocomunicaciones.....	47
Depto. de cooperación intelectual.....	48, 51	Dirección general de riegos.....	16
Depto. de crédito rural.....	38, 40	Dirección general de sanidad pública.....	36, 54
Depto. de folklore boliviano.....	29	Dirección general de sanidad pública, <i>Boletín</i>	54
Depto. de La Paz.....	42		
Depto. de límites.....	48, 51		
Depto. de lucha antivenérea.....	54		
Depto. de Oruro.....	42		

	Page		Page		Page
Dirección general de telégrafos.....	47	Estadística, Sección.....	16, 24		
Dirección general de telégrafos y radios.....	47	Estadística agropecuaria.....	42		
Dirección general de vialidad.....	47	Estadística bancaria, Boletín.....	44		
Dirección general de vialidad, Boletín.....	47	Estadística boliviana.....	42		
Dirección general del registro civil.....	36	Estadística comercial, Sección de.....	42		
Dirección general del trabajo.....	53, 54	Estadística económica (transportes), Sección.....	43		
Discurso pronunciado por el presidente de la excmo. Corte suprema de justicia.....	57	Estadística escolar, Cuadros de.....	29		
Discurso, informe del rector.....	32	Estadística financiera.....	42, 43		
Discursos del presidente, año escolar 1938.....	29	Estadística financiera, Oficina nac. de.....	41, 42, 44		
Discursos de los presidentes en su fundación y en la apertura de los años judiciales.....	57	Estadística industrial, Síntesis de.....	43		
Disposiciones legales: intervención general.....	56	Estadística judicial.....	43		
Disposiciones y leyes hacendarias.....	38	Estadística y biblioteca, Sección de.....	17		
Documentos diplomáticos, El arbitraje entre las repúblicas de Bolivia y el Perú.....	50	Estadística y estudios geográficos, Dirección general de.....	41, 43		
Documentos relativos a la agresión del Paraguay.....	50	Estadístico de Bolivia, Boquejo.....	42		
Dominguez, P. V. Cafete y.....	28	El Estado. Diario oficial de la república de Bolivia.....	10		
Durán P., Manuel.....	30	El Estado. Publicación oficial de la república de Bolivia.....	10		
El Eco de Bolivia.....	7, 9	El estado actual de la educación en Bolivia.....	29		
El Eco de la opinión.....	8	El estado de la educación indígena en Bolivia.....	29		
El Eco del protectorado.....	8	Estado mayor general.....	20, 21		
Economía, Consejo nac. de.....	24, 40	Estafío, Comité de Investigación de la produc- ción del.....	22		
Economía, Consejo supremo de.....	40	El estafío en Bolivia.....	22, 43		
Economía bancaria y monetaria, Sección.....	41	Estaduto orgánico del servicio de relaciones ex- teriores.....	48		
Economía nac., Ministerio de.....	5, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22	Institutos.....	23, 39		
Economía rural, Dirección de.....	16	Estudios geográficos, Dirección general de estadísticas y.....	41		
Editorial del estado.....	5, 40	Estudios jurídicos, políticos y sociales, Revista de.....	32		
Educación.....	20	Executive branch.....	13		
Educación, Consejo nac. de.....	20	Exportación de minerales, Cuadro comparativo sobre el movimiento de.....	42		
Educación, Dirección general de.....	20	Exterior, Boletín informativo para el.....	35		
Educación, Ministerio de.....	25, 47	Exterior, Sección.....	35, 51		
Educación, asuntos indígenas y bellas artes, Ministerio de.....	15	Extracto estadístico, Sección finanzas.....	42, 43		
Educación, bellas artes y asuntos indígenas, Ministerio de.....	5, 15, 28	Extracto estadístico, Sección industria.....	41, 43		
Educación en Bolivia, El estado actual de la.....	20	Extracto estadístico de Bolivia.....	43		
Educación y asuntos indígenas, Ministerio de.....	26				
Egula, G. A.....	52				
Ejército, Almacén general del.....	21	Fabre, G. V.....	51		
Ejército, Boletín del.....	18	Fábrica de quinina.....	40		
El rollo, Inspección general del.....	20	Facultad de ciencias biológicas.....	31		
Ejército, Intendencia central del.....	21	Facultad de ciencias económicas.....	31		
Ejército de Bolivia, Historia del.....	18	Facultad de ciencias exactas.....	32		
Ensayo de una bibliografía general de los periódicos de Bolivia, 1825-1905.....	6	Facultad de ciencias médicas.....	31		
Enseñanza media 1941, Cuadros de estadística escolar.....	29	Facultad de ciencias sociales.....	31		
Epoca colonial, Catálogo cronológico de la.....	2, 8	Facultad de comercio.....	31		
La época, diario comercial, político y literario.....	7, 8, 9	Facultad de derecho, ciencias sociales y políticas y económicas.....	30		
Escalación del cuerpo diplomático boliviano (servicio activo).....	48	Facultad de derecho, ciencias sociales y políticas.....	31		
Escalona Agüero, Gaspar de.....	26	Facultad de derecho e ingeniería.....	31		
Escuela de agricultura.....	31	Facultad de derecho y ciencias sociales y políticas.....	31, 32		
Escuela de arquitectura.....	28	Facultad de farmacia.....	32		
Escuela de artes aplicadas.....	31	Facultad de ingeniería de minas y petróleo.....	31		
Escuela de bioquímica y farmacia.....	31	Facultad de medicina y ciencias biológicas.....	30		
Escuela de ciencias económicas y financieras.....	31	Facultad, Escuela de.....	30		
Escuela de derecho y ciencias políticas.....	31	Facultad, Facultad de.....	32		
Escuela de farmacia.....	30	Fastos militares de Bolivia.....	18		
Escuela de filosofía y letras y ciencias de la educación.....	31	Ferrocarril Corumbá-Santa Cruz.....	46		
Escuela de guerra.....	20	Ferrocarriles, Dirección general de.....	46		
Escuela de medicina.....	30	Ferrovía boliviano-brasileña, Comisión mixta.....	46		
Escuela de medicina y cirugía.....	31	Filosofía y letras y ciencias de la educación, Escuela de.....	31		
Escuela de odontología.....	30, 31	Finanzas.....	42, 43		
Escuela de puentes y calzadas.....	31	Finanzas, Sección.....	41, 43		
Escuela-granja de astronomía y veterinaria.....	31	Folklore boliviano, Depto. de.....	24		
Escuela-granja de agronomía y veterinaria, Revista.....	31	Fomento, Corporación boliviana de.....	24		
Escuela militar de aviación.....	36	Fomento, Ministerio de.....	14		
Escuela nac. de policía militar y civil.....	36	Fomento agropecuario, Comité y fondo nac. de.....	23		
Escuela nac. de policías.....	36	Fomento azufre, Instituto de.....	23		
Escuela superior de agronomía.....	30	Fomento é industria, Ministerio de.....	21, 22, 26		
La esperanza.....	8	Fomento é instrucción pública, Ministerio de.....	27, 46		
Estadística, Boletín mensual de información.....	41, 42	Fomento industrial, Sección de.....	27, 46		
Estadística, Dirección general de.....	41, 42				
Estadística, Oficina de.....	41				

	Page		Page
Fondo nac. de fomento agropecuario, Comité y.....	23	<i>Historia del ejército de Bolivia, 1825-1932</i>	18
Frerking Salas, Oscar.....	30	Historico-militar, Museo.....	21
Fronteras, Depto. nac. de.....	51	<i>El hombre de Tiaguanaco, La lengua de Adán y</i>	26
<i>Las fronteras de Bolivia</i>	51	<i>El hombre y el paisaje de Bolivia</i>	51
		<i>Homenaje en el primer Centenario</i>	57
"Gabriel René Moreno," Univ. mayor.....	31	Hospital militar.....	21, 55
<i>Gaceta del gobierno</i>	8	Huérfanos de guerra, Patronato nac. de.....	21, 55
<i>Gaceta judicial</i>	5, 57	Huérfanos de guerra, Patronato nac. de menores y.....	55
<i>Gaceta judicial, Compendio de la</i>	57		
<i>Gaceta médica boliviana</i>	30		
<i>Gaceta oficial de la república de Bolivia</i>	10	Idiaquez, E.....	42
Ganadería, Dirección general de.....	16	Idiomas, Acad. de.....	32
Ganadería, Dirección general de agricultura y.....	17	"Illimani", Compañía radiodifusora.....	47
Ganadería, <i>Revista de agricultura y</i>	17	"Illimani", Radio.....	29
Ganadería y colonización, <i>Revista de agricultura</i>	17	Importaciones, Arancel aduanero de.....	40
<i>Las garantías</i>	25	Imprenta, papelería y librería del estado.....	40
<i>Gazofilacio real del Perú</i>	26	Impuestos internos, <i>Boletín oficial de</i>	43
GEO: <i>Revista de agricultura, ganadería y colonización</i>	17	Impuestos internos, Dirección general de.....	43
Geográfico militar, Instituto.....	21	Industria.....	41, 43
Geográfico militar, Servicio.....	21	Industria.....	24
Gobierno, Junta de..... 13, 14, 19, 22, 27, 34, 37, 45, 49	45, 49	Industria, Oficina técnica de hacienda.....	41
Gobierno, Junta militar de.....	14, 27	Industria, Sección.....	41, 43
Gobierno, Ministerio de.....	32, 33, 34	Industria textil y manufacturera.....	43
Gobierno, colonia, correos, telégrafos y obras públicas, Ministerio de.....	15	Industria manufacturera, textil y extractiva.....	41, 43
Gobierno, correos, telégrafos, colonias, obras públicas y caminos, Min. de.....	45	Industria minera, <i>Monografías de la</i>	43
Gobierno, correos y telégrafos, Ministerio de.....	33, 34	Industria minera en Bolivia, <i>Tasas e impuestos sobre la</i>	23
Gobierno, culto y justicia, Ministerio de.....	14	Industria y comercio, Dirección general de.....	21, 24
Gobierno, culto y relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de.....	32, 33, 49	Industria y comercio, Ministerio de.....	15, 21, 22
Gobierno e industria, Ministerio de.....	15, 33, 34	Industrial, <i>Revista</i>	22
Gobierno, justicia e inmigración, Ministerio de.....	5, 15, 33	Información, Oficina de propaganda.....	35
Gobierno, justicia y relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de.....	32, 33, 34, 49	Información estadística, <i>Boletín mensual de</i>	42
Gobierno y culto, Ministerio de.....	32, 33	Informaciones, Dirección general de propaganda.....	35
Gobierno y fomento, Ministerio de.....	15, 33, 34, 45, 55	Informaciones judiciales.....	57
Gobierno y justicia, Ministerio de.....	33, 34, 55	Informaciones periodísticas extranjeras y nacionales, Registro de agencias de.....	36
Gobierno y relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de.....	14, 15, 32, 33, 34, 48, 49	Informe. See under agency.	
Guerra, Arsenal de.....	21	Informe a la misión Mugruder.....	29
Guerra, <i>Boletín de la</i>	18	Informe de la delegación de Bolivia.....	50
Guerra, Consejo supremo de.....	19, 21	Informe del rector, <i>Discurso</i>	32
Guerra, Escuelas de.....	20	Informes.....	12
Guerra, Intendencia general de.....	21	Ingeniería de minas y petróleo, Facultad de.....	31
Guerra, Ministerio de.....	14, 15, 16, 18, 19	Ingenieros, Cuerpo nac. de.....	46
Guerra, Patronato nac. de huérfanos de.....	21, 55	Ingenieros de Bolivia, Soc. de.....	18
Guerra, Patronato nac. de menores y huérfanos de.....	55	Inmigración, estadística y propaganda geográfica, Oficina nac. de.....	41, 43, 44
Guerra y colonización, Ministerio de.....	15, 16, 18, 19	Inmigración y extranjería, <i>Disposiciones vigentes, 1888-1942</i>	38
Guerra y marina, Ministerio de.....	14, 18	Inspección de compañías de seguros y cajas de previsión social.....	44
<i>Guía administrativa consular</i>	48	Inspección general de telégrafos.....	47
<i>Guía de viajero en Bolivia</i>	17	Inspección general del ejército.....	20
Gutiérrez, J. R.....	49	Inspección general del trabajo.....	53
		Instituciones de beneficencia, Asoc. nac. de.....	52
Hacienda, Consejo consultivo técnico de.....	40	Instituto de altos estudios y universidad interamericana.....	59
Hacienda, Ministerio de.....	14, 15, 36, 37, 55	Instituto de bellas artes.....	31
<i>Hacienda, Revista de</i>	38	Instituto de ciencias biológicas.....	31
Hacienda e industria, Ministerio de.....	15, 17, 21, 22, 37	Instituto de ciencias exactas.....	31
Hacienda e industria, Oficina técnica de.....	41, 42, 44	Instituto de ciencias sociales.....	31
Hacienda, industria y agricultura, Ministerio de.....	37	Instituto de fomento azucarero.....	23
Hacienda pública, Contaduría general de.....	45	Instituto de sociología boliviana.....	32
Hacienda y culto, Ministerio de.....	36, 37	Instituto geográfico militar.....	21
Hacienda y estadística, Ministerio de.....	5, 15, 37, 38	Instituto nac. de bacteriología.....	56
Hacienda y policía militar, Ministerio de.....	36, 37	Instituto oriental de biología de Santa Cruz.....	18, 24
Hidráulica y electricidad, Dirección general de.....	46	Instituto superior de comercio.....	31
Higiene, <i>Revista de bacteriología e</i>	55	Instituto superior de medicina y veterinaria de Santa Cruz.....	16
Higiene industrial, Sección.....	54	Instituto técnico superior de minas.....	31
Higiene industrial, urbana y rural, Dirección de.....	54	Instituto tecnológico.....	30, 31
Higiene rural, Sección.....	54	Instituto "Tiaguanaco".....	32
Higiene urbana, Sección.....	54	Instrucción, <i>Boletín de</i>	46
Higiene y salubridad, Depto. nac. de.....	26	Instrucción primaria, secundaria y normal, Dirección general de.....	28
Higiene y salubridad, Ministerio de.....	15, 51	Instrucción pública, <i>Boletín de</i>	28
Higiene y sanidad, Dirección de.....	54	Instrucción pública, Ministerio de.....	14, 23, 27, 28, 55
		Instrucción pública, <i>Revista boliviana de</i>	30
		Instrucción pública, <i>Revista de</i>	28

	Page		Page
Instrucción pública, culto y justicia, Ministerio de.....	15	Ley orgánica de aduanas.....	40
Instrucción pública, justicia y culto, Ministerio de.....	15	Leyes hacendarias, Disposiciones y.....	38
Instrucción pública y agricultura, Ministerio de.....	16, 17, 26, 27	<i>Libro rojo</i>	50
Instrucción pública y colonización, Ministerio de.....	16, 26, 27	Límites, Depto. de.....	48, 51
Instrucción pública y culto, Ministerio de.....	25, 48	<i>Lista diplomática</i>	48
Instrucción pública y fomento, Ministerio de.....	16, 26, 27, 45	López, M. O.....	5, 11
Instrucción pública y justicia, Ministerio de.....	33, 34	López-Rey Arrojo, Manuel.....	35
Instrucción pública y relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de.....	14, 25, 47, 49	Lotería nac. de beneficencia y salubridad.....	55
Instrucción y agricultura, Ministerio de.....	16, 17, 26, 27	Loza, L. M.....	19, 25
Instrucción y justicia, Ministerio de.....	32	Lucha antivenérea, Depto. de.....	54
Intendencia central del ejército.....	21	Lucha contra el cáncer, Servicio de.....	55
Intendencia de sociedades anónimas, compañías de seguros y onjas de provisión social.....	44		
Intendencia general de guerra.....	21	Magruder, Calvert.....	29, 52
Interior, Ministerio del.....	14, 26, 32, 33, 34, 48	<i>Magruder, Informe a la Misión</i>	29
Interior y del culto, Ministerio del.....	33, 48	Magruder, Misión americana.....	29
Interior y justicia, Ministerio del.....	14	<i>Manual del minero</i>	23
Interior y relaciones exteriores, Ministerio del.....	14, 32, 33, 47, 48, 49	<i>Mapa de los yacimientos minerales de Bolivia</i>	24
<i>Intervención general, Disposiciones legales</i>	50	<i>Mapa general de la República de Bolivia</i>	18
<i>Introducción de las seguras sociales en Bolivia</i>	52	Martínez y Vela, Bartolomé.....	26
<i>El Iris de La Paz</i>	7	Medicina, Escuela de.....	30
Jefatura de yacimientos auríferos.....	24	Medicina y ciencias biológicas, Facultad de.....	30
Jefaturas de distrito.....	53	Medicina y cirugía, Escuela de.....	31
Jubilaciones administrativas, Caja de.....	39, 44	Medicina y veterinaria, Instituto superior de.....	16
Jubilaciones, pensiones y montepíos de periodistas, Caja nac. de.....	53	<i>Memoria</i> . See under agency.....	
Jubilaciones, pensiones y montepíos para obreros gráficos, Caja nac. de.....	53	<i>Memorias histórico-políticas</i>	26
Judicatura del trabajo.....	53	Mendoza, Francisco.....	38
Judicial branch.....	57	Menores, Patronato nac. de.....	55
Junta de gobierno.....	14, 19, 22, 27, 34, 37, 45, 49	Menores y huérfanos de guerra, Patronato nac. de.....	55
Junta militar de gobierno.....	14, 27	Metereológico de Bolivia, Servicio.....	16, 17
Junta militar socialista.....	17, 19, 22, 28, 34, 37	<i>Militar, Boletín</i>	18
Juntas de obras públicas departamentales.....	47	<i>Militar, Revista</i>	19
<i>Jurídica, Revista</i>	30	<i>Minas, Boletín de</i>	25
Jurídico y de culto, Depto.....	48	Minas, Dirección general de.....	21
<i>Jurisprudencia y doctrinas expuestas en correspondencia y circulares de sus presidentes</i>	57	Minas, Instituto técnico superior de.....	31
Justicia, Corte suprema de.....	5, 35, 57	Minas, Superintendencia nac. de.....	21, 24
Justicia, Supremo tribunal de.....	57	Minas, petróleo, agricultura, comercio é industria, Ministerio de.....	15, 16
Justicia, culto é instrucción pública, Ministerio de.....	27, 34, 48	Minas y petróleo, Dirección general de.....	21, 24
Justicia é industria, Ministerio de.....	15, 21, 22, 33, 35	Minas y petróleo, Ministerio de.....	15, 21, 22, 25
Justicia é instrucción pública, Ministerio de.....	15, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35	<i>Minera de Bolivia, Revista</i>	24
Justicia, instrucción pública y culto, Ministerio de.....	15, 27, 32, 34, 35, 48	<i>Minero, Manual del</i>	23
Justicia militar, Tribunal supremo de.....	21	Mineros medianos, Asoc. nac. de.....	23
Justicia y fomento, Ministerio de.....	33, 35, 45	Ministerio de agricultura.....	15
Justiniano, José Montero.....	20	Ministerio de agricultura, colonización é inmigración.....	16
Juzgados del trabajo.....	53	Ministerio de agricultura, ganadería y colonización.....	5, 15, 16, 17
		Ministerio de agricultura, ganadería y colonización, <i>Revista</i>	17
Kanki, Vicenta Pazos.....	20	Ministerio de agricultura, regadío, colonización é inmigración.....	16, 17
Kemmerer en Bolivia, <i>La Misión</i>	38	Ministerio de agricultura, regadío y colonización.....	15, 16
Kemmerer Mission.....	38, 39, 40, 55	Ministerio de colonias y agricultura.....	15, 16, 17
		Ministerio de colonización.....	16
Laboratorio militar.....	55	Ministerio de colonización y agricultura.....	16, 17
Lana, Comité nac. de.....	23	Ministerio de colonización y agricultura, <i>Boletín agrícola</i>	17
<i>La Paz, Depto. de</i>	42	Ministerio de colonización y agricultura, <i>Revista</i>	17
<i>Legislación boliviana, Nuevo digesto de</i>	11	Ministerio de culto é instrucción pública.....	14, 26, 27
<i>Legislación del Ministerio de economía</i>	22	Ministerio de defensa nac.....	5, 15, 18, 55
<i>Legislación del trabajo en Bolivia</i>	52	Ministerio de defensa nac., <i>Biblioteca del</i>	18
<i>Legislación educacional, Nuevo digesto de</i>	26	Ministerio de defensa nac. y colonización.....	15
<i>Legislación universitaria boliviana</i>	30	Ministerio de economía, <i>Legislación del</i>	22
Legislativo billa.....	12	Ministerio de economía nac.....	5, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22
Legislativo branch.....	12	Ministerio de economía nac., <i>Boletín informativo</i>	17, 22, 24
Lengua, Acad. de la.....	32	Ministerio de economía nac., <i>Boletín oficial</i>	22, 25
<i>La Lengua de Adán y El hombre de Taguanaco</i>	20	Ministerio de educación.....	25, 47
Lens, J. S.....	11	Ministerio de educación, asuntos indígenas y bellas artes.....	15
Ley orgánica de administración aduanera.....	40	Ministerio de educación, bellas artes y asuntos indígenas.....	5, 15, 26
		Ministerio de educación y asuntos indígenas.....	26
		Ministerio de fomento.....	14
		Ministerio de fomento é industria.....	21, 22, 45
		Ministerio de fomento é instrucción pública.....	26
			27, 45

Page	Page
Ministerio de gobierno..... 32, 33, 34	Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, justicia y negocios eclesiásticos..... 32
Ministerio de gobierno, colonias, correos, telégrafos y obras públicas..... 15	Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y colonización..... 15, 16, 48, 49
Ministerio de gobierno, correos, telégrafos, colonias, obras públicas y caminos..... 45	Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y colonización, <i>Boletín</i> 41
Ministerio de gobierno, correos y telégrafos..... 33, 34	Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto..... 15, 48, 49
Ministerio de gobierno, culto y justicia..... 14	Ministerio del trabajo, previsión social y salubridad..... 51
Ministerio de gobierno, culto y relaciones exteriores..... 32, 33, 40	Ministerio del trabajo, previsión social y salubridad, <i>Boletín</i> 51
Ministerio de gobierno é industria..... 15, 33, 40	Ministerio del trabajo, salubridad y previsión social..... 5, 15, 51, 52
Ministerio de gobierno, justicia é inmigración..... 5, 15, 33	Ministerio del trabajo, salubridad y previsión social, <i>Boletín</i> 51
Ministerio de gobierno, justicia y relaciones exteriores..... 32, 33, 34, 40	Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social..... 15, 51, 52, 53
Ministerio de gobierno y culto..... 32, 33	Ministerio del trabajo y previsión social, <i>Boletín</i> 52
Ministerio de gobierno y fomento..... 15, 33, 34, 45, 55	Ministerio público..... 30, 57
Ministerio de gobierno y justicia..... 33, 34, 35	Misión americana Magruder..... 29
Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores..... 14, 15, 32, 33, 34, 48, 49	<i>La Misión Kemmerer en Bolivia</i> 38
Ministerio de guerra..... 14, 15, 16, 18, 19	<i>Misión Magruder, Informe a la</i> 20
Ministerio de guerra y colonización..... 15, 16, 18, 19	Mizque, reales cédulas, expedientes, Archivo de..... 28
Ministerio de guerra y marina..... 14, 18	Mojos y Chiquitos, Archivo de..... 28
Ministerio de hacienda..... 14, 15, 36, 37, 55	Moneda, Casa nac. de..... 39
Ministerio de hacienda é industria..... 15, 17, 21, 22, 37	<i>Monografías de la industria minera</i> 43
Ministerio de hacienda, industria y agricultura..... 37	Montero Justiniano, José..... 26
Ministerio de hacienda y culto..... 36, 37	Museo histórico-militar..... 21
Ministerio de hacienda y estadística..... 5, 15, 37, 38	Museo nac. "Tiahuanacu"..... 29
Ministerio de hacienda y policía militar..... 36, 37	
Ministerio de higiene y salubridad..... 15, 51	<i>Notas cablegráficas dirigidas a la cancillería del Perú</i> 50
Ministerio de higiene y salubridad, <i>Boletín</i> 52, 54	<i>Notas y el memorandum contra el Tratado de arbitraje argentino-paraguayo</i> 50
Ministerio de industria y comercio..... 15, 21, 22	<i>Noticia histórica</i> 30
Ministerio de instrucción pública..... 14, 25, 27, 28, 55	<i>La nueva época</i> 7, 8
Ministerio de instrucción pública, culto y justicia..... 15	<i>La nueva era. Periódico oficial</i> 8
Ministerio de instrucción pública, justicia y culto..... 15	<i>Nueva ruta, revista del Consejo nac. de educación</i> 29
Ministerio de instrucción pública y agricultura..... 16, 17, 26, 27	<i>Nuevo digesto de legislación boliviana</i> 11
Ministerio de instrucción pública y colonización..... 16, 26, 27	<i>Nuevo digesto de legislación educacional</i> 26
Ministerio de instrucción pública y culto..... 25, 48	<i>Nuevos rumbos</i> 29
Ministerio de instrucción pública y fomento..... 16, 26, 27, 45	<i>Obras escogidas</i> 26
Ministerio de instrucción pública y justicia..... 27, 33, 34	Obras públicas, Dirección general de..... 46
Ministerio de instrucción pública y relaciones exteriores..... 14, 23, 47, 49	Obras públicas departamentales, Juntas de..... 47
Ministerio de instrucción y agricultura..... 15, 16, 17, 20, 27	Obras públicas y comunicaciones, Ministerio de..... 5, 15, 45
Ministerio de instrucción y justicia..... 32	Obras públicas y vialidad, Comités de..... 46
Ministerio del interior..... 14, 26, 32, 33, 44, 48	<i>Obras sobre agricultura</i> 30
Ministerio del interior y del culto..... 33, 48	Odontología, Escuela de..... 30, 31
Ministerio del interior y justicia..... 14	Oficial gazettes..... 7
Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores..... 14, 32, 33, 47, 48, 49	Oficina de estadística..... 41
Ministerio de justicia, culto é instrucción pública..... 27, 34, 48	Oficina de inmigración, estadística y propaganda geográfica..... 41, 43
Ministerio de justicia é industria..... 15, 21, 22, 33, 35	Oficina de presupuesto..... 38
Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública..... 16, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35	Oficina de propaganda é información..... 35
Ministerio de justicia, instrucción pública y culto..... 15, 27, 32, 34, 35, 48	Oficina nac. de estadística financiera..... 41, 42, 44
Ministerio de justicia y fomento..... 33, 35, 45	Oficina nac. de inmigración, estadística y propaganda geográfica..... 41, 43, 44
Ministerio de minas, petróleo, agricultura, comercio é industria..... 15, 16	Oficina nac. de inmigración, estadística y propaganda geográfica, <i>Boletín</i> 41
Ministerio de minas y petróleo..... 15, 21, 22, 25	Oficina técnica de hacienda é inmigración..... 41, 42, 44
Ministerio de obras públicas y comunicaciones..... 15, 45	Olafeta, Casimiro..... 26
Ministerio de relaciones exteriores..... 14, 47, 49	Omlsto, Modesto..... 11, 26
<i>Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, Archivo diplomático y consular del</i> 48	<i>Opiniones chilenas y peruanas sobre el problema del Pacífico</i> 50
Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, <i>Boletín</i> 48	<i>Ordenanzas municipales</i> 12
Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, <i>Boletín informativo</i> 48	Ordóñez López, Manuel..... 5, 11
Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, <i>Boletín oficial</i> 48	<i>Organización escolar, Plan general de</i> 39
Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, inmigración y culto..... 15	<i>Organización política y administrativa</i> 36
	<i>El oro en Bolivia</i> 42
	<i>Oruro, Depto. de</i> 42
	Ossorio, Angel..... 35
	<i>Pacto de la Confederación Perú-Boliviana</i> 11
	<i>Padrón general de concesiones mineras amparadas al 30 de junio de 1919</i> 43
	<i>Paisaje de Bolivia, El hombre y el</i> 51
	<i>Patronato nac. de huérfanos de guerra</i> 21, 55

Page		Page
55	Patronato nac. de menores	36
55	Patronato nac. de menores y huérfanos de guerra	24
57	Paz, Luis	9, 10
26	Pazos Kanki, Vicente	10
23	Peñaloza, Luis	43
36	Penitenciaría nac.	40
19	Periodismo militar, Bibliografía del	50
48	Personal, Depto. de	8
25	El petróleo y la Standard oil co., Bolivia	9
11	Pinella, Casto F.	9
16	Piscicultura, Servicio de	9
29	Plan general de organización escolar	9
61	Poesías nuevos de Bolivia	9
36	Política boliviana, Revista de la	9
36	Política militar y civil, Escuela nac. de	48
18	Política sanitaria animal, Servicio de	47, 49
36	Política sanitaria vegetal, Servicio de	15
36	Políticas, Dirección general de	34
36	Políticas, Escuela nac. de	34
4	Political organization of Bolivia	15, 16, 48, 49
5	Político y diplomático, Depto.	5, 28
48	Pomencia presentada por Bolivia al octavo Congreso científico americano	43
50	Popular, Sección	7
30	Portillo, José María	50
11	Potosí colonial: guía histórica	8
26	Precios, Comité regulador de	8
23	Prensa, Depto. de propaganda y	8
35	Presidente	8
13	Presupuesto, Dirección general de	8
38, 44	Presupuesto, Oficina de	8
38	Presupuesto, crédito público y amortizaciones, Dirección general de	8
43, 44	Presupuesto general	8
38, 56	Las pretensiones de Bolivia sobre Arica	8
50	Previsión social, Servicio de	8
54	Primer centenario de su fundación, 1825-1925	8
45	Prioridades y licencias, Sección de	8
22	"Pro vivienda obrera", Comité consultivo central	8
54	El problema del Pacífico y la fórmula de solución	8
50	Producción del estaño, Comité de investigación de la	8
50	Los programas escolares	8
29	Procurtuario de leyes y disposiciones impositivas de la república	8
40	Propaganda, Depto. de	8
35, 50	Propaganda, Depto. nac. de	8
35, 51	Propaganda e información, Oficina de	8
35	Propaganda e informaciones, Dirección general de	8
35	Propaganda y censura, Dirección general de	8
35	Propaganda y defensa nac. Centro de	8
18	Propaganda y prensa, Depto. de	8
35, 50	Propiedad industrial, Registro de	8
24	Propiedad industrial, Sección de	8
22	Protección social	8
53	Protección social, Depto. de	8
52	Proyecto de Código del trabajo	8
54	Proyecto oficial de Código penal	8
35	Proyectos e informes	8
12	Publicación de la Univ. de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca	8
32	Publicaciones. Obras sobre agricultura	8
30	Puentes y calzadas, Escuela de	8
31	Rada, Agustín de	8
11	Rada, Emeterio Villamil de	8
26	Radio "Illimani"	8
29, 47	Radiocomunicaciones, Dirección general de	8
7	La Razón, diario independiente	8
47	Recopilación de tratados, convenciones y actos diplomáticos	8
50	El Redactor	8
12, 13	Registro civil, Dirección general del	8
36	Registro de agencias de informaciones periodísticas	8
36	Registro de propiedad industrial	8
24	Registro nac. de bienes de funcionarios públicos	8
55	Registro nacional de industrias	8
57	Registro oficial. See also Registro oficial	8
26	Registro oficial de la república de Bolivia	8
23	Registro oficial de leyes, decretos, resoluciones	8
36	Registro y archivo	8
19	Reglamento general de aduanas	8
48	La reintegración marítima de Bolivia	8
25	El Rejuvenecedor	8
11	El Régimen legal	8
16	Registro nacional	8
29	Registro oficial	8
61	Registro oficial. See also Registro oficial	8
36	Relaciones exteriores, Estatuto orgánico del servicio de	8
36	Relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de	8
18	Relaciones exteriores, inmigración y culto, Ministerio de	8
36	Relaciones exteriores, justicia y negocios eclesiásticos, Ministerio de	8
36	Relaciones exteriores y colonización, Ministerio de	8
48	Relaciones exteriores y culto, Ministerio de	8
15, 16, 48, 49	Relaciones exteriores y culto, Ministerio de	8
5, 28	Relaciones exteriores y culto, Ministerio de	8
43	Renta de alcoholes e impuestos internos, Dirección general de	8
7	La república, órgano del Partido republicano	8
50	Reservas de su cancillería al Tratado chileno-peruano	8
8	El restaurador	8
8	Reunión de consulta entre los ministros de relaciones exteriores	8
50	Revista. See under agency	8
30	Revista boliviana de instrucción pública	8
41	Revista de aduanas	8
17	Revista de agricultura, ganadería y colonización, GEO	8
17	Revista de agricultura y ganadería	8
55	Revista de bacteriología e higiene	8
17	Revista de colonización y agricultura	8
32	Revista de estudios jurídicos, políticos y sociales	8
38	Revista de hacienda	8
28	Revista de instrucción pública	8
28	Revista de la biblioteca y archivo nacionales	8
32	Revista de la Univ. de Chuquisaca	8
32	Revista de la Univ. mayor real y pontificia de San Francisco Xavier	8
32	Revista de la policía boliviana	8
36	Revista de sanidad militar	8
20	Revista del Ministerio de hacienda e industria	8
38	Revista del Servicio de intendencia	8
21	Revista del trabajo	8
52	Revista industrial	8
22	Revista jurídica	8
30	Revista militar	8
19	Revista minera de Bolivia	8
24	Revista universitaria	8
31	La Revolución	8
8	La Revolución. Periódico oficial	8
9	Riegos, Dirección general de	8
16	Rural boliviana, Soc.	8
23	Saavedra, Bautista	8
43	Salas, O. F.	8
30	Las salitreras del toco	8
50	Salubridad, Depto. nac. de higiene y	8
54	Salubridad, Lotería nac. de beneficencia y	8
55	"San Agustín," Univ. autónoma	8
31	San Andrés, Univ. mayor de	8
31	San Francisco Xavier, Univ. mayor de	8
32	Sanidad escolar, Dirección de	8
54	Sanidad militar, Dirección de	8
20	Sanidad pública, Dirección general de	8
20	Sanidad militar, Revista de	8
36, 54	Sanjines Lens, José	8
11	Sección archivo, Catálogo cronológico de la Época colonial	8

Page		Page
	Sección boliviana, Catálogo de la Biblioteca nac.....	28
	Sección cartográfica.....	21
	Sección comercio y aduanas, <i>Boletín</i>	41
	Sección de ahorro obligatorio de obreros.....	52
	Sección de economía bancaria y monetaria, <i>Boletín</i>	41
	Sección de estadística comercial.....	42
	Sección de estadística y biblioteca.....	17
	Sección de fomento industrial.....	22
	Sección de prioridades y licencias.....	22
	Sección de propiedad industrial.....	22
	Sección estadística.....	16, 24
	Sección estadística económica (transportes).....	43
	Sección exterior.....	35, 51
	Sección finanzas.....	41, 43
	Sección finanzas, <i>Boletín</i>	41
	Sección higiene industrial.....	54
	Sección higiene rural.....	54
	Sección higiene urbana.....	54
	Sección industria; industria textil, industria minera.....	43
	Sección popular.....	30
	Sección universitaria.....	30
	Secretaría general de estado.....	15
	Seguro y ahorro obrero, Caja de.....	44, 52, 53
	Seguros, Compañías de.....	41
	<i>El Senado nacional (album). Bosquejo histórico parlamentario.</i>	12
	Servicio de fomento agrícola, Dirección general de agricultura y.....	16
	<i>Servicio de intendencia, Revista del.</i>	21
	Servicio de lucha contra el cancer.....	55
	Servicio de piscicultura.....	16
	Servicio de policía sanitaria animal.....	16
	Servicio de policía sanitaria vegetal.....	18
	Servicio de previsión social.....	54
	Servicio geográfico militar.....	21
	Servicio meteorológico de Bolivia.....	10, 17
	Servicios dentales, Dirección de.....	54
	"Simón Bolívar", Univ. autónoma.....	30
	<i>Sinopsis estadística y geográfica de la república de Bolivia.</i>	43
	<i>Síntesis de estadística industrial.</i>	43
	<i>Situación económica de Bolivia.</i>	44
	Soc. arqueológica de Bolivia.....	32
	Soc. de Ingenieros de Bolivia.....	18
	Soc. geográfica, Cochabamba.....	32
	Soc. geográfica, La Paz.....	18, 32
	Soc. geográfica, Sucre.....	32, 42
	Soc. rural boliviana.....	23
	<i>Sociedades anónimas, compañías de seguros, Intendencia de.</i>	44
	Sociología boliviana, Instituto de.....	32
	<i>La Standard oil co., Bolivia, el petróleo y.</i>	25
	<i>The Standard oil company, Bolivia y.</i>	25
	Superintendencia de bancos.....	39, 41
	Superintendencia nac. de minas.....	21, 24
	<i>Suplemento del Instituto nac. de bacteriología.</i>	55
	Suprema de justicia, Corte.....	5, 35, 57
	Suprema junta de gobierno.....	10
	Supremo tribunal de justicia.....	57
	<i>Tasas e impuestos sobre la industria minera en Bolivia.</i>	23
	Telégrafos.....	46, 47
	<i>Telégrafos, Boletín oficial de.</i>	47
	Telégrafos, Dirección general de.....	47
	Telégrafos, Inspección general de.....	47
	Telégrafos y radios, Dirección general de.....	47
	Tesorería nac.....	45, 55
	"Tiahuanacu", Instituto.....	32
	"Tiahuanacu", Museo nac.....	20
	<i>Tiahuanacu (antología de los principales escritos de los cronistas coloniales, americanistas e historiadores bolivianos).</i>	20
	<i>Tiempo, Boletín mensual del.</i>	17
	Torrico, Carlos.....	11
	Torrico, Meliton.....	11
	<i>Trabajo, Boletín del.</i>	53
	Trabajo, Comisión mixta boliviana americana del.....	52
	Trabajo, Corte nac. del.....	53
	Trabajo, Depto. nac. del.....	53, 54
	Trabajo, Dirección general del.....	53, 54
	Trabajo, Inspección general del.....	53
	Trabajo, Jurisdicción del.....	53
	Trabajo, Juzgados del.....	53
	Trabajo, Proyecto de Código del.....	52
	Trabajo, Revista del.....	52
	Trabajo en Bolivia, Legislación del.....	52
	Trabajo, previsión social y salubridad, Ministerio del.....	51
	Trabajo, salubridad y previsión social, Ministerio del.....	5, 15, 51, 52
	Trabajo y previsión social, Ministerio del.....	15
	<i>La transmisión legal.</i>	10, 51, 52, 55
	<i>Transportes.</i>	8
	<i>Tratado chileno-peruano sobre la soberanía de Tacna y Arica, Reservas.</i>	41, 43
	<i>Tratado de arbitraje argentino-paraguayo de 1878, Notas.</i>	50
	Tratado de vinculación ferroviaria.....	46
	Tratados.....	49
	Tratados vigentes, Depto. de.....	50
	Tratados y congresos, Depto. de.....	48
	Tribunal de justicia, Supremo.....	57
	Tribunal nac. de cuentas.....	45, 55
	Tribunal superior de avalúos.....	40
	Tribunal supremo de justicia militar.....	21
	Tuberculosis, Comité nac. de defensa contra la.....	53
	<i>Última hora. Diario de la tarde.</i>	7
	<i>Últimos días coloniales en el Alto Perú.</i>	26
	Universidad.....	31
	Univ. autónoma de Cochabamba.....	30
	Univ. autónoma "San Agustín".....	31
	Univ. autónoma "Simón Bolívar".....	30
	Univ. autónoma "Tomás Frías".....	31
	Univ. de Chuquisaca.....	32
	<i>Universidad de Chuquisaca, Revista de la.</i>	32
	Univ. de Mariscal Andrés de Santa Cruz.....	31
	<i>Universidad de San Francisco Xavier.</i>	32
	<i>Universidad de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca, Publicación de la.</i>	32
	Univ. de San Simón.....	30
	<i>Universidad interamericana, Instituto de altos estudios y.</i>	50
	Univ. mayor de San Andrés.....	31
	Univ. mayor de San Francisco Xavier.....	32
	Univ. mayor "Gabriel René Moreno".....	31
	Universitaria, Sección.....	30
	<i>Universitaria boliviana, Legislación.</i>	31
	<i>Universitaria, Revista.</i>	30
	Universities.....	30
	Vela, Bartolomé Martínez y.....	26
	Veterinaria, Escuela-granja de agronomía y.....	31
	Veterinaria, Instituto superior de medicina y.....	16
	Vialidad, Comité de obras públicas y.....	46
	Vialidad, Dirección general de.....	47
	Villamil de Rada, Emeterio.....	26
	Villegas, J. A.....	26
	Viscarra Fabro, Guillermo.....	51
	Vivienda, Consejo superior de.....	53
	<i>La voz de Bolivia.</i>	8
	Y. P. F. B.....	25
	Yacimientos auríferos, Jefatura de.....	24
	<i>Los Yacimientos minerales de Bolivia.</i>	24
	<i>Yacimientos minerales de Bolivia. Mapa de los.</i>	24
	Yacimientos petrolíferos bolivianos.....	22
	Yacimientos petrolíferos fiscales bolivianos.....	22
	Y. P. F. B.....	25
	Yáñez Caviedes, Víctor.....	22
	Zarco, José.....	43

